

PA-0043 US

GENES EXPRESSED IN SENESENCE**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a combination comprising a plurality of cDNAs which are differentially expressed in senescence and which may be used entirely or in part to diagnose, to stage, to
 5 treat, or to monitor the progression or treatment of proliferative disorders such as cancer.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Most normal eukaryotic cells, after a certain number of divisions, enter a state of senescence in which cells remain viable and metabolically active but no longer replicate. A number of phenotypic changes, such as increased cell size and pH-dependent beta-galactosidase activity, and molecular
 10 changes, such as the upregulation of particular genes, occur in senescent cells (Shelton (1999) Current Biology 9:939-945). When senescent cells are exposed to mitogens, a number of genes are upregulated, but the cells do not proliferate. Evidence indicates that senescent cells accumulate with age in vivo, contributing to the aging of an organism. In addition, senescence suppresses tumorigenesis; and many genes necessary for senescence also function as tumor suppressor genes, such as p53 and the
 15 retinoblastoma susceptibility gene. Most tumors contain cells that have surpassed their replicative limit, i.e. they are immortalized. Many oncogenes immortalize cells as a first step toward tumor formation.

A variety of challenges, such as oxidative stress, radiation, activated oncoproteins, and cell cycle inhibitors, induce a senescent phenotype, indicating that senescence is influenced by a number of proliferative and anti-proliferative signals (Shelton, supra). Senescence is correlated with the progressive
 20 shortening of telomeres that occurs with each cell division. Expression of the catalytic component of telomerase in cells prevents telomere shortening and immortalizes cells such as fibroblasts and epithelial cells, but not other types of cells, such as CD8+ T cells (Migliaccio et al. (2000) J Immunol 165:4978-4984). Thus, senescence is controlled by telomere shortening as well as other mechanisms depending on the type of cell.

A number of genes that are differentially expressed between senescent and presenescent cells have
 25 been identified as part of ongoing studies to understand the role of senescence in aging and tumorigenesis. Most senescent cells are growth arrested in the G1 stage of the cell cycle. While expression of many cell cycle genes is similar in senescent and presenescent cells (Cristofalo (1992) Ann N Y Acad Sci 663:187-194), expression of others genes such as cyclin-dependent kinases p21 and p16, which inhibit
 30 proliferation, and cyclins D1 and E is elevated in senescent cells. Other genes that are not directly involved in the cell cycle are also upregulated such as extracellular matrix proteins--fibronectin, procollagen, and osteonectin; and proteases such as collagenase, stromelysin, and cathepsin B (Chen (2000) Ann NY Acad Sci 908:111-125). Genes underexpressed in senescent cells include those that encode heat shock proteins, c-fos, and cdc-2 (Chen, supra).

PA-0043 US

Array technology can provide a simple way to explore the expression of a single polymorphic gene or the expression profile of a large number of related or unrelated genes. When the expression of a single gene is examined, arrays are employed to detect the expression of a specific gene or its variants. When an expression profile is examined, arrays provide a platform for examining which genes are tissue specific, carrying out housekeeping functions, parts of a signaling cascade, or specifically related to a particular genetic predisposition, condition, disease, or disorder.

The potential application of gene expression profiling is particularly relevant to improving diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of disease. For example, both the levels and sequences expressed in tissues from subjects with cancer may be compared with the levels and sequences expressed in normal tissue.

The present invention provides for a combination comprising a plurality of cDNAs for use in detecting changes in expression of genes encoding proteins that are associated with senescence. The present invention satisfies a need in the art by providing differentially expressed genes which may be used to diagnose, to stage, to treat, or to monitor the progression or treatment of a subject with a proliferative disorder such as cancer.

SUMMARY

The present invention provides a combination comprising a plurality of cDNAs and their complements which are differentially expressed in senescent cells and which are selected from SEQ ID NOs:1-144 as presented in the Sequence Listing. In one embodiment, each cDNA is upregulated at least two-fold, SEQ ID NOs:1-29; in another embodiment, each cDNA is downregulated at least two-fold, SEQ ID NOs:30-144. In one aspect, the combination is useful to diagnose a proliferative disorder such as cancer. In another aspect, the combination is immobilized on a substrate.

The invention also provides a method to detect differential expression of one or more of the cDNAs of the combination. The method comprises hybridizing the substrate comprising the combination with the nucleic acids of a sample, thereby forming one or more hybridization complexes, detecting the hybridization complexes, and comparing the hybridization complexes with those of a standard, wherein differences in the size and signal intensity of each hybridization complex indicates differential expression of nucleic acids in the sample. In one aspect, the sample is from a subject with a proliferative disorder such as cancer and differential expression determines an early, mid, and late stage of that disorder.

The invention further provides a method of screening a library or a plurality of molecules or compounds to identify a ligand. The method comprises combining the substrate comprising the combination with a library or a plurality of molecules or compounds under conditions to allow specific binding and detecting specific binding, thereby identifying a ligand. The library or plurality of molecules or compounds are selected from DNA molecules, enhancers, mimetics, peptide nucleic acids, proteins, repressors, RNA molecules, transcription factors, and other regulatory molecules. The invention additionally provides a

PA-0043 US

method for purifying a ligand, the method comprising combining a cDNA of the invention with a sample under conditions which allow specific binding, recovering the bound cDNA, and separating the cDNA from the ligand, thereby obtaining purified ligand.

The invention still further provides an isolated cDNA selected from SEQ ID NOs:1, 2-4, 6, 8, 13, 14, 16-18, 23, 24, 26, 40, 41, 45, 70, 74, 77, 81, 86, 90, 92, 93, 96, 99, 101, 102, 105, 106, 108, 111, 112, 114, 116, 117, 122, 127, and 136 as presented in the Sequence Listing. The invention also provides a vector comprising the cDNA, a host cell comprising the vector, and a method for producing a protein comprising culturing the host cell under conditions for the expression of a protein and recovering the protein from the host cell culture.

The present invention provides a purified protein encoded and produced by a cDNA of the invention. The invention also provides a high-throughput method for using a protein to screen a library or a plurality of molecules or compounds to identify a ligand. The method comprises combining the protein or a portion thereof with the library or plurality of molecules or compounds under conditions to allow specific binding and detecting specific binding, thereby identifying a ligand which specifically binds the protein. The library or plurality of molecules or compounds is selected from agonists, antagonists, antibodies and their fragments, DNA molecules, small molecule drugs, immunoglobulins, inhibitors, mimetics, peptide nucleic acid molecules, peptides, pharmaceutical agents, proteins, RNA molecules, ribozymes, and the like. The invention further provides for using a protein to purify a ligand. The method comprises combining the protein or a portion thereof with a sample under conditions to allow specific binding, recovering the bound protein, and separating the protein from the ligand, thereby obtaining purified ligand. The invention still further provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising the protein. The invention yet still further provides a method for using the protein to produce an antibody. The method comprises immunizing an animal with the protein or an antigenic determinant under conditions to elicit an antibody response, isolating animal antibodies, and screening the isolated antibodies with the protein to identify an antibody which specifically binds the protein.

The invention yet still further provides a method for using the protein to purify antibodies which bind specifically to the protein.

The invention provides a purified antibody. The invention also provides a method of using an antibody to detect the expression of a protein in a sample, the method comprising contacting the antibody with a sample under conditions for the formation of an antibody:protein complex and detecting complex formation wherein the formation of the complex indicates the expression of the protein in the sample. In one aspect, the complex formation is compared to standards and is diagnostic of cancer. The invention further provides using an antibody to immunopurify a protein comprising combining the antibody with a sample under conditions to allow formation of an antibody:protein complex, and separating the antibody from the

PA-0043 US

protein, thereby obtaining purified protein. The invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a cDNA, a protein, an antibody, or a ligand which has agonistic or antagonistic activity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCE LISTING AND TABLES

5 A portion of the disclosure of this patent document contains material that is subject to copyright protection. The copyright owner has no objection to the facsimile reproduction by anyone of the patent document or the patent disclosure, as it appears in the Patent and Trademark Office patent file or records, but otherwise reserves all copyright rights whatsoever.

10 The Sequence Listing is a compilation of cDNAs obtained by sequencing and extending clone inserts. Each sequence is identified by a sequence identification number (SEQ ID NO) and by the template number (INCYTE ID) from which it was obtained.

15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
80
85
90
95
100
105
110
115
120
125
130
135
140
145
150
155
160
165
170
175
180
185
190
195
200
205
210
215
220
225
230
235
240
245
250
255
260
265
270
275
280
285
290
295
300
305
310
315
320
325
330
335
340
345
350
355
360
365
370
375
380
385
390
395
400
405
410
415
420
425
430
435
440
445
450
455
460
465
470
475
480
485
490
495
500
505
510
515
520
525
530
535
540
545
550
555
560
565
570
575
580
585
590
595
600
605
610
615
620
625
630
635
640
645
650
655
660
665
670
675
680
685
690
695
700
705
710
715
720
725
730
735
740
745
750
755
760
765
770
775
780
785
790
795
800
805
810
815
820
825
830
835
840
845
850
855
860
865
870
875
880
885
890
895
900
905
910
915
920
925
930
935
940
945
950
955
960
965
970
975
980
985
990
995

Tables 1 and 2 list the functional annotation and differential expression of the cDNAs of the present invention that are upregulated and downregulated, respectively, in senescent cells. Columns 1, 2, and 3 show the SEQ ID NO, CLONE ID, and INCYTE ID, respectively. Columns 4 and 5 show the GenBank hit (GENBANK ID), and functional annotation (DESCRIPTION), respectively, as determined by BLAST analysis (version 1.4 using default parameters; Altschul (1993) J Mol Evol 36: 290-300; Altschul et al. (1990) J Mol Biol 215:403-410) of the cDNA against GenBank (release 120; National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), Bethesda MD). Column 6 shows the group (CLUSTER) in which the cDNA falls. Columns 7-10 show the log2 of the balanced differential expression of the cDNA when compared between progenitor cells (p8) and progressively senescent cells (p10 and p12), presenescent cells (p14), and senescent cells (p15), respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Definitions

25 "Antibody" refers to intact immunoglobulin molecule, a polyclonal antibody, a monoclonal antibody, a chimeric antibody, a recombinant antibody, a humanized antibody, single chain antibodies, a Fab fragment, an F(ab)₂ fragment, an Fv fragment; and an antibody-peptide fusion protein.

"Antigenic determinant" refers to an immunogenic epitope, structural feature, or region of an oligopeptide, peptide, or protein which is capable of inducing formation of an antibody which specifically binds the protein. Biological activity is not a prerequisite for immunogenicity.

30 "Array" refers to an ordered arrangement of at least two cDNAs, proteins, or antibodies on a substrate. At least one of the cDNAs, proteins, or antibodies represents a control or standard, and the other cDNA, protein, or antibody is of diagnostic or therapeutic interest. The arrangement of two to about 40,000 cDNAs, proteins, or antibodies on the substrate assures that the size and signal intensity of each labeled complex, formed between each cDNA and at least one nucleic acid, each protein and at least one ligand or

PA-0043 US

antibody, or each antibody and at least one protein to which the antibody specifically binds, is individually distinguishable.

"Cancer" refers to adenocarcinoma, leukemia, lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, sarcoma, teratocarcinoma, and, in particular, cancers or tumors of the adrenal gland, bladder, bone, bone marrow, brain, breast, cervix, colon, esophagus, gall bladder, ganglia, heart, kidney, liver, lung, muscle, ovary, pancreas, parathyroid, penis, prostate, salivary glands, skin, small intestine, spleen, stomach, testis, thymus, thyroid, and uterus.

The "complement" of a nucleic acid of the Sequence Listing refers to a nucleotide sequence which is completely complementary over the full length of the sequence and which will hybridize to the nucleic acid under conditions of high stringency.

A "combination" comprises at least two and up to 144 sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1-144 as presented in the Sequence Listing.

"cDNA" refers to a chain of nucleotides from about 400 to about 10000 nucleotides, an isolated polynucleotide, nucleic acid molecule, or any fragment or complement thereof. It may have originated recombinantly or synthetically, be double-stranded or single-stranded, coding and/or noncoding, an exon with or without an intron from a genomic DNA molecule, and purified or combined with carbohydrate, lipids, protein or inorganic elements or substances.

The phrase "cDNA encoding a protein" refers to a nucleic acid sequence that closely aligns with sequences which encode conserved regions, motifs or domains that were identified by employing analyses well known in the art. These analyses include BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool; Altschul (1993) supra; Altschul (1990) supra) which provides identity within the conserved region. Brenner et al. (1998; Proc Natl Acad Sci 95:6073-6078) who analyzed BLAST for its ability to identify structural homologs by sequence identity found 30% identity is a reliable threshold for sequence alignments of at least 150 residues and 40% is a reasonable threshold for alignments of at least 70 residues (Brenner, page 6076, column 2).

"Derivative" refers to a cDNA or a protein that has been subjected to a chemical modification. Derivatization of a cDNA can involve substitution of a nontraditional base such as queosine or of an analog such as hypoxanthine. These substitutions are well known in the art. Derivatization of a protein involves the replacement of a hydrogen by an acetyl, acyl, alkyl, amino, formyl, or morpholino group. Derivative molecules retain the biological activities of the naturally occurring molecules but may have longer lifespan or enhanced activity.

"Differential expression" refers to an increased or upregulated or a decreased or downregulated expression as detected by absence, presence, or at least two-fold change in the amount of transcribed messenger RNA, translated protein, or complexed antibody in a sample.

PA-0043 US

"Disorder" refers to cancer and other conditions, diseases, or syndromes characterized by cell proliferation.

An "expression profile" is a representation of gene expression in a sample. A nucleic acid expression profile is produced using sequencing, hybridization, or amplification technologies and mRNAs or cDNAs from a sample. A protein expression profile mirrors the nucleic acid expression profile and uses labeling moieties or antibodies to quantify the protein expression in a sample. The nucleic acids, proteins, or antibodies may be used in solution or attached to a substrate, and their detection is based on methods well known in the art.

"Fragment" refers to a chain of consecutive nucleotides from about 200 to about 700 base pairs in length. Fragments may be used in PCR or hybridization technologies to identify related nucleic acids and in binding assays to screen for a ligand. Nucleic acids and their ligands identified in this manner are useful as therapeutics to regulate replication, transcription or translation.

A "hybridization complex" is formed between a cDNA and a nucleic acid of a sample when the purines of one molecule hydrogen bond with the pyrimidines of the complementary molecule, e.g., 5'-A-G-T-C-3' base pairs with 3'-T-C-A-G-5'. The degree of complementarity and the use of nucleotide analogs affect the efficiency and stringency of hybridization reactions.

"Identity" as applied to nucleic acid or protein sequences, refers to the quantification (usually percentage) of nucleotide or residue matches between at least two sequences aligned using a standardized algorithm such as Smith-Waterman alignment (Smith and Waterman (1981) J Mol Biol 147:195-197), CLUSTALW (Thompson *et al.* (1994) Nucleic Acids Res 22:4673-4680), or BLAST2 (Altschul *et al.* (1997) Nucleic Acids Res 25:3389-3402). BLAST2 may be used in a standardized and reproducible way to insert gaps in one of the sequences in order to optimize alignment and to achieve a more meaningful comparison between them. Similarity is an analogous score, but it is calculated with conservative substitutions of residues taken into account; for example, substitution of a valine for a isoleucine or leucine.

"Isolated or purified" refers to a cDNA, protein, or antibody that is removed from its natural environment or from cell culture and that is separated from other components with which it is associated.

"Labeling moiety" refers to any reporter molecule whether a visible or radioactive label, stain or dye than can be attached to or incorporated into a cDNA or protein. Visible labels and dyes include but are not limited to anthocyanins, β glucuronidase, BIODIPY, Coomassie blue, Cy3 and Cy5, digoxigenin, FITC, green fluorescent protein, luciferase, spiro red, silver, and the like. Radioactive markers include radioactive forms of hydrogen, iodine, phosphorous, sulfur, and the like.

"Ligand" refers to any agent, molecule, or compound which will bind specifically to a complementary site on a cDNA, protein, or antibody of the invention. Such ligands stabilize, modulate, or

PA-0043 US

disrupt the activity of cDNAs, proteins, or antibodies and may be composed of inorganic and/or organic substances including minerals, cofactors, nucleic acids, proteins, carbohydrates, fats, and lipids.

"Oligonucleotide" refers a single stranded molecule from about 18 to about 60 nucleotides in length which may be used in hybridization or amplification technologies or in regulation of replication, transcription or translation. Equivalent terms are amplimer, primer, and oligomer.

"Portion" refers to any part of a protein used for any purpose which retains at least one biological or antigenic characteristic of a native protein, but especially, to an antigenic determinant for the screening of ligands or for the production of antibodies.

"Post-translational modification" of a protein can involve lipidation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, acetylation, racemization, proteolytic cleavage, and the like. These processes may occur synthetically or biochemically. Biochemical modifications will vary by cellular location, cell type, pH, enzymatic milieu, and the like.

"Probe" refers to a cDNA that hybridizes to at least one nucleic acid in a sample. Where targets are single stranded, probes are complementary single strands. Probes can be labeled with reporter molecules for use in hybridization reactions including Southern, northern, in situ, dot blot, array, and like technologies or in screening assays.

"Protein" refers to a polypeptide or any portion thereof. A "portion" of a protein refers to that length of amino acid sequence which would retain at least one biological activity, a domain identified by PFAM or PRINTS analysis or an antigenic determinant of the protein identified using Kyte-Doolittle algorithms of the PROTEAN program (DNASTAR, Madison WI). An "oligopeptide" is an amino acid sequence from about five residues to about 15 residues that is used as part of a fusion protein to produce an antibody.

"Sample" is used in its broadest sense as containing nucleic acids, proteins, antibodies, and the like. A sample may comprise a bodily fluid; the soluble fraction of a cell preparation or an aliquot of media in which cells were grown; a chromosome, an organelle, or membrane isolated or extracted from a cell; genomic DNA, RNA, or cDNA in solution or bound to a substrate; a cell; a tissue; a tissue print; buccal cells, skin, or hair; and the like.

"Specific binding" refers to a special and precise interaction between two molecules which is dependent upon their structure, particularly their molecular side groups. For example, the intercalation of a regulatory protein into the major groove of a DNA molecule, the hydrogen bonding along the backbone between two single stranded nucleic acids, or the binding between an antigenic determinant of a protein and an agonist, antagonist, or antibody.

"Substrate" refers to any rigid or semi-rigid support to which cDNAs or proteins are bound and includes membranes, filters, chips, slides, wafers, fibers, magnetic or nonmagnetic beads, gels, capillaries or

PA-0043 US

other tubing, plates, polymers, and microparticles with a variety of surface forms including wells, trenches, pins, channels and pores.

A "transcript image" (TI) is a profile of gene transcription activity in a particular tissue at a particular time. TI provides assessment of the relative abundance of expressed polynucleotides in the cDNA libraries of an EST database as described in USPN 5,840,484, incorporated herein by reference.

"Variant" refers to molecules that are recognized variations of a cDNA or a protein encoded by the cDNA. Splice variants may be determined by BLAST score, wherein the score is at least 100, and most preferably at least 400. Allelic variants have a high percent identity to the cDNAs and may differ by about three bases per hundred bases. "Single nucleotide polymorphism" (SNP) refers to a change in a single base as a result of a substitution, insertion or deletion. The change may be conservative (purine for purine) or non-conservative (purine to pyrimidine) and may or may not result in a change in an encoded amino acid.

The Invention

The present invention provides for a combination comprising a plurality of cDNAs or their complements, SEQ ID NOs:1-144, which may be used to diagnose, to stage, to treat or to monitor the progression or treatment of a disorder. These cDNAs represent known and novel genes differentially expressed in senescent epithelial cells from breast tissue. The combination may be used in its entirety or in part, as subcombinations of upregulated cDNAs, SEQ ID NOs:1-29, or of downregulated cDNAs, SEQ ID NOs:30-144. SEQ ID NOs:1, 2-4, 6, 8, 13, 14, 16-18, 23, 24, and 26 represent novel cDNAs upregulated in progressively senescent, presenescent, and/or senescent cells, and SEQ ID NOs:40, 41, 45, 70, 74, 77, 81, 86, 90, 92, 93, 96, 99, 101, 102, 105, 106, 108, 111, 112, 114, 116, 117, 122, 127, and 136 represent novel cDNAs downregulated in progressively senescent, presenescent, and/or senescent cells. Since the novel cDNAs were identified solely by their differential expression, it is not essential to know a priori the name, structure, or function of the gene or its encoded protein. The usefulness of the novel cDNAs exists in their immediate value as diagnostics for disorders associated with senescence.

Table 1 shows cDNAs that have higher expression (two-fold or greater increase) in progressively senescent, presenescent, and/or senescent cells. SEQ ID NOs:1-19 (cluster 1) are cDNAs that are upregulated greater than two-fold in senescent cells relative to progenitor cells. SEQ ID NO:3 encodes the IL-13 receptor and is overexpressed by two-fold in both progressively senescent and senescent cells relative to that of progenitor cells. SEQ ID NO:1 is a unique cDNA that encodes a protein 74% identical over about half of the ferritin light chain and is downregulated in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) in the first 2-4 hours of stimulation with lipopolysaccharide, upregulated after 24-72 hours in PBMC after treatment with staphylococcal enterotoxin B, and downregulated in vascular endothelial cells after stimulation with the inflammatory cytokine, interferon-gamma. SEQ ID NOs:6 and 7 are variant cDNAs that encode a protein 55% identical to a domain in a homolog of acid labile subunit of insulin-like growth factor binding protein

PA-0043 US

(Genbank ID g10439289). SEQ ID NO:9 is a cDNA that encodes a protein that is 37% identical to kelch-like protein (Genbank ID g7019911), which belongs to the zinc finger transcription factor family. SEQ ID NOs:20-23 (cluster 2) are cDNAs that are overexpressed at least two-fold in presenescent cells, relative to progenitor cells. SEQ ID NO:23 is a unique cDNA that is upregulated in the MCF7 breast tumor cell line within 1 to 24 hours after treatment with the inflammatory cytokine interleukin-1 β . SEQ ID NOs:24-29 (cluster 3) are cDNAs that are upregulated more than two-fold in progressively senescent cells (p10) relative to progenitor cells (p8). SEQ ID NO:24 encodes a protein that is 63% identical to amino acids 207-444 in the yeast tat-binding homolog ATPase.

Table 2 shows those cDNAs that have lower expression (two-fold or greater decrease) in progressively senescent, presenescent, and/or senescent cells. SEQ ID NOs:30-60 (cluster 4) are cDNAs that are primarily downregulated two-fold or more in progressively senescent cells (p10) and senescent cells (p15) relative to progenitor cells (p8). SEQ ID NO:40 and 41 are cDNA variants that are downregulated at least two-fold in six of six breast tumor cell lines when compared to normal breast epithelial cells (progenitor cells). SEQ ID NOs:61-89 (cluster 5) are cDNAs that are downregulated by 1.4-fold or more at the progressively senescent stage (p10) and two-fold at the senescent stage (p15) relative to progenitor cells (p8). SEQ ID NO:74 encodes a 431 amino acid protein about 80% similar to murine Nedd4 (Genbank ID g2262221), which contains a calcium/lipid binding domain, protein interaction domains, and a ubiquitin-protein ligase domain. SEQ ID NO:77 encodes a 172 amino acid protein (frame +3) that has a DEAD/DEAH box helicase domain at amino acids 90-129, and a 232 amino acid protein in frame-3 that also has a DEAD/DEAH box helicase domain at amino acids 163-202. SEQ ID NO:81 encodes an 884 amino acid protein that is preferentially found in fetal and embryonic tissue (61% specificity in germ cells and embryonic structures). SEQ ID NO:86 is found preferentially in the kidney (28%) and placenta (15%) and encodes a 710 amino acid protein about 50% similar to leprecan, a basement membrane-associated proteoglycan that suppresses growth. SEQ ID NOs:90-122 (cluster 6) are cDNAs downregulated two-fold or more only at the senescent stage (p15). SEQ ID NO:92 is a cDNA that has 58% specificity in tumor tissue and 21% specificity in fetal, embryonic, and neonatal tissue. SEQ ID NO:99 encodes a 238 amino acid protein with about 70% identity to ATP-binding cassette domain and 21% specificity in breast tissue. SEQ ID NO:114 encodes a 223 amino acid protein that has 56% specificity in tumor tissue and 26% specificity in fetal, embryonic, and neonatal tissue. SEQ ID NO:122 encodes a 433 amino acid protein that has 40% specificity in tumor tissue and 31% specificity in fetal, embryonic, and neonatal tissue. SEQ ID NOs:123-142 (cluster 7) are cDNAs downregulated two-fold or more primarily at the progressively senescent stage (p10). SEQ ID NO:127 encodes a protein that has about 75% identity to a rat amino acid system A transporter (Genbank ID g8926330). SEQ ID NO:136 encodes a protein that has about 45% identity to a murine 7 transmembrane G-protein coupled receptor (Genbank ID g9957228). SEQ ID NOs:143 and 144

PA-0043 US

(cluster 8) are cDNAs that are downregulated primarily in presenescent cells (p14).

The cDNAs of the invention define a differential expression pattern against which to compare the expression pattern of biopsied and/or in vitro treated tissue to determine stage of senescence or tumorigenesis. Experimentally, differential expression of the cDNAs can be evaluated by methods including, but not limited to, differential display by spatial immobilization or by gel electrophoresis, genome mismatch scanning, representational discriminant analysis, clustering, transcript imaging and array technologies. These methods may be used alone or in combination.

The combination of cDNAs may be arranged on a substrate and hybridized with tissues from subjects with diagnosed proliferative or senescence-associated disorders to identify those sequences which are differentially expressed in both cancer and other proliferative disorders. This allows identification of those sequences of highest diagnostic and potential therapeutic value. In one embodiment, an additional set of cDNAs, such as cDNAs encoding signaling molecules, are arranged on the substrate with the combination. Such combinations may be useful in the elucidation of pathways which are affected in a particular proliferative disorder or to identify new, coexpressed, candidate, therapeutic molecules.

In another embodiment, the combination can be used for large scale genetic or gene expression analysis of a large number of novel, nucleic acids. These samples are prepared by methods well known in the art and are from mammalian cells or tissues which are in a certain stage of development; have been treated with a known molecule or compound, such as a cytokine, growth factor, a drug, and the like; or have been extracted or biopsied from a mammal with a known or unknown condition, disorder, or disease before or after treatment. The sample nucleic acids are hybridized to the combination for the purpose of defining a novel gene profile associated with that developmental stage, treatment, or disorder.

cDNAs and Their Uses

cDNAs can be prepared by a variety of synthetic or enzymatic methods well known in the art. cDNAs can be synthesized, in whole or in part, using chemical methods well known in the art (Caruthers et al. (1980) *Nucleic Acids Symp Ser* (7):215-233). Alternatively, cDNAs can be produced enzymatically or recombinantly, by in vitro or in vivo transcription.

Nucleotide analogs can be incorporated into cDNAs by methods well known in the art. The only requirement is that the incorporated analog must base pair with native purines or pyrimidines. For example, 2, 6-diaminopurine can substitute for adenine and form stronger bonds with thymidine than those between adenine and thymidine. A weaker pair is formed when hypoxanthine is substituted for guanine and base pairs with cytosine. Additionally, cDNAs can include nucleotides that have been derivatized chemically or enzymatically.

cDNAs can be synthesized on a substrate. Synthesis on the surface of a substrate may be accomplished using a chemical coupling procedure and a piezoelectric printing apparatus as described by

PA-0043 US

Baldeschweiler *et al.* (PCT publication WO95/251116). Alternatively, the cDNAs can be synthesized on a substrate surface using a self-addressable electronic device that controls when reagents are added as described in USPN 5,605,662. cDNAs can be synthesized directly on a substrate by sequentially dispensing reagents for their synthesis on the substrate surface or by dispensing preformed DNA fragments to the substrate surface. Typical dispensers include a micropipette delivering solution to the substrate with a robotic system to control the position of the micropipette with respect to the substrate. There can be a multiplicity of dispensers so that reagents can be delivered to the reaction regions efficiently.

cDNAs can be immobilized on a substrate by covalent means such as by chemical bonding procedures or UV irradiation. In one method, a cDNA is bound to a glass surface which has been modified to contain epoxide or aldehyde groups. In another method, a cDNA is placed on a polylysine coated surface and UV cross-linked to it as described by Shalon *et al.* (WO95/35505). In yet another method, a cDNA is actively transported from a solution to a given position on a substrate by electrical means (USPN 5,605,662). cDNAs do not have to be directly bound to the substrate, but rather can be bound to the substrate through a linker group. The linker groups are typically about 6 to 50 atoms long to provide exposure of the attached cDNA. Preferred linker groups include ethylene glycol oligomers, diamines, diacids and the like. Reactive groups on the substrate surface react with a terminal group of the linker to bind the linker to the substrate. The other terminus of the linker is then bound to the cDNA. Alternatively, polynucleotides, plasmids or cells can be arranged on a filter. In the latter case, cells are lysed, proteins and cellular components degraded, and the DNA is coupled to the filter by UV cross-linking.

The cDNAs may be used for a variety of purposes. For example, the combination of the invention may be used on an array. The array, in turn, can be used in high-throughput methods for detecting a related polynucleotide in a sample, screening a plurality of molecules or compounds to identify a ligand, diagnosing cancer, or inhibiting or inactivating a therapeutically relevant gene related to the cDNA.

When the cDNAs of the invention are employed on an array (or microarray), the cDNAs are arranged in an ordered fashion so that each cDNA is present at a specified location. Because the cDNAs are at specified locations on the substrate, the hybridization patterns and intensities, which together create a unique expression profile, can be interpreted in terms of expression levels of particular genes and can be correlated with a particular metabolic process, condition, disorder, disease, stage of disease, or treatment. Hybridization

The cDNAs or fragments or complements thereof may be used in various hybridization technologies. The cDNAs may be labeled using a variety of reporter molecules by either PCR, recombinant, or enzymatic techniques. For example, a commercially available vector containing the cDNA is transcribed in the presence of an appropriate polymerase, such as T7 or SP6 polymerase, and at least one labeled nucleotide. Commercial kits are available for labeling and cleanup of such cDNAs. Radioactive (Amersham Pharmacia

PA-0043 US

Biotech (APB), Piscataway NJ), fluorescent (Operon Technologies, Alameda CA), and chemiluminescent labeling (Promega, Madison WI) are well known in the art.

A cDNA may represent the complete coding region of an mRNA or be designed or derived from unique regions of the mRNA or genomic molecule, an intron, a 3' untranslated region, or from a conserved motif. The cDNA is at least 18 contiguous nucleotides in length and is usually single stranded. Such a cDNA may be used under hybridization conditions that allow binding only to an identical sequence, a naturally occurring molecule encoding the same protein, or an allelic variant. Discovery of related human and mammalian sequences may also be accomplished using a pool of degenerate cDNAs and appropriate hybridization conditions. Generally, a cDNA for use in Southern or northern hybridizations may be from about 400 to about 6000 nucleotides long. Such cDNAs have high binding specificity in solution-based or substrate-based hybridizations. An oligonucleotide, a fragment of the cDNA, may be used to detect a polynucleotide in a sample using PCR.

The stringency of hybridization is determined by G+C content of the cDNA, salt concentration, and temperature. In particular, stringency is increased by reducing the concentration of salt or raising the hybridization temperature. In solutions used for some membrane based hybridizations, addition of an organic solvent such as formamide allows the reaction to occur at a lower temperature. Hybridization may be performed with buffers, such as 5x saline sodium citrate (SSC) with 1% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) at 60C, that permit the formation of a hybridization complex between nucleic acid sequences that contain some mismatches. Subsequent washes are performed with buffers such as 0.2xSSC with 0.1% SDS at either 45C (medium stringency) or 65-68C (high stringency). At high stringency, hybridization complexes will remain stable only where the nucleic acids are completely complementary. In some membrane-based hybridizations, preferably 35% or most preferably 50%, formamide may be added to the hybridization solution to reduce the temperature at which hybridization is performed. Background signals may be reduced by the use of detergents such as Sarkosyl or TRITON X-100 (Sigma Aldrich, St. Louis MO) and a blocking agent such as denatured salmon sperm DNA. Selection of components and conditions for hybridization are well known to those skilled in the art and are reviewed in Ausubel *et al.* (1997, Short Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, New York NY, Units 2.8-2.11, 3.18-3.19 and 4-6-4.9).

Dot-blot, slot-blot, low density and high density arrays are prepared and analyzed using methods known in the art. cDNAs from about 18 consecutive nucleotides to about 5000 consecutive nucleotides in length are contemplated by the invention and used in array technologies. The preferred number of cDNAs on an array is at least about 100,000, a more preferred number is at least about 40,000, an even more preferred number is at least about 10,000, and a most preferred number is at least about 600 to about 800. The array may be used to monitor the expression level of large numbers of genes simultaneously and to identify genetic variants, mutations, and SNPs. Such information may be used to determine gene function; to understand the

PA-0043 US

genetic basis of a disorder; to diagnose a disorder; and to develop and monitor the activities of therapeutic agents being used to control or cure a disorder. (See, e.g., USPN 5,474,796; WO95/11995; WO95/35505; USPN 5,605,662; and USPN 5,958,342.)

Screening and Purification Assays

5 A cDNA may be used to screen a library or a plurality of molecules or compounds for a ligand which specifically binds the cDNA. Ligands may be DNA molecules, RNA molecules, peptide nucleic acid molecules, peptides, proteins such as transcription factors, promoters, enhancers, repressors, and other proteins that regulate replication, transcription, or translation of the polynucleotide in the biological system. The assay involves combining the cDNA or a fragment thereof with the molecules or compounds under
10 conditions that allow specific binding and detecting the bound cDNA to identify at least one ligand that specifically binds the cDNA.

In one embodiment, the cDNA may be incubated with a library of isolated and purified molecules or compounds and binding activity determined by methods such as a gel-retardation assay (USPN 6,010,849) or a reticulocyte lysate transcriptional assay. In another embodiment, the cDNA may be incubated with nuclear extracts from biopsied and/or cultured cells and tissues. Specific binding between the cDNA and a molecule or compound in the nuclear extract is initially determined by gel shift assay. Protein binding may be confirmed by raising antibodies against the protein and adding the antibodies to the gel-retardation assay where specific binding will cause a supershift in the assay.

In another embodiment, the cDNA may be used to purify a molecule or compound using affinity chromatography methods well known in the art. In one embodiment, the cDNA is chemically reacted with cyanogen bromide groups on a polymeric resin or gel. Then a sample is passed over and reacts with or binds to the cDNA. The molecule or compound which is bound to the cDNA may be released from the cDNA by increasing the salt concentration of the flow-through medium and collected.

The cDNA may be used to purify a ligand from a sample. A method for using a cDNA to purify a
25 ligand would involve combining the cDNA or a fragment thereof with a sample under conditions to allow specific binding, recovering the bound cDNA, and using an appropriate agent to separate the cDNA from the purified ligand.

Protein Production and Uses

The full length cDNAs or fragments thereof may be used to produce purified proteins using
30 recombinant DNA technologies described herein and taught in Ausubel (1997, supra; Units 16.1-16.62). One of the advantages of producing proteins by these procedures is the ability to obtain highly-enriched sources of the proteins thereby simplifying purification procedures.

The proteins may contain amino acid substitutions, deletions or insertions made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, and/or the amphipathic nature of the

PA-0043 US

residues involved. Such substitutions may be conservative in nature when the substituted residue has structural or chemical properties similar to the original residue (e.g., replacement of leucine with isoleucine or valine) or they may be nonconservative when the replacement residue is radically different (e.g., a glycine replaced by a tryptophan). Computer programs included in LASERGENE software (DNASTAR, Madison WI) and algorithms in RasMol software (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) may be used to help determine which and how many amino acid residues in a particular portion of the protein may be substituted, inserted, or deleted without abolishing biological or immunological activity.

Expression of Encoded Proteins

Expression of a particular cDNA may be accomplished by cloning the cDNA into a vector and transforming this vector into a host cell. The cloning vector used for the construction of cDNA libraries in the LIFESEQ databases (Incyte Genomics, Palo Alto CA) may also be used for expression. Such vectors usually contain a promoter and a polylinker useful for cloning, priming, and transcription. An exemplary vector may also contain the promoter for β -galactosidase, an amino-terminal methionine and the subsequent seven amino acid residues of β -galactosidase. The vector may be transformed into competent *E. coli* cells. Induction of the isolated bacterial strain with isopropylthiogalactoside (IPTG) using standard methods will produce a fusion protein that contains an N terminal methionine, the first seven residues of β -galactosidase, about 15 residues of linker, and the protein encoded by the cDNA.

The cDNA may be shuttled into other vectors known to be useful for expression of protein in specific hosts. Oligonucleotides containing cloning sites and fragments of DNA sufficient to hybridize to stretches at both ends of the cDNA may be chemically synthesized by standard methods. These primers may then be used to amplify the desired fragments by PCR. The fragments may be digested with appropriate restriction enzymes under standard conditions and isolated using gel electrophoresis. Alternatively, similar fragments are produced by digestion of the cDNA with appropriate restriction enzymes and filled in with chemically synthesized oligonucleotides. Fragments of the coding sequence from more than one gene may be ligated together and expressed.

Signal sequences that dictate secretion of soluble proteins are particularly desirable as component parts of a recombinant sequence. For example, a chimeric protein may be expressed that includes one or more additional purification-facilitating domains. Such domains include, but are not limited to, metal-chelating domains that allow purification on immobilized metals, protein A domains that allow purification on immobilized immunoglobulin, and the domain utilized in the FLAGS extension/affinity purification system (Immunex, Seattle WA). The inclusion of a cleavable-linker sequence such as ENTEROKINASEMAX (Invitrogen, San Diego CA) between the protein and the purification domain may also be used to recover the protein.

PA-0043 US

Suitable host cells may include, but are not limited to, mammalian cells such as Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) and human 293 cells, insect cells such as Sf9 cells, plant cells such as Nicotiana tabacum, yeast cells such as Saccharomyces cerevisiae, and bacteria such as E. coli. For each of these cell systems, a useful vector may also include an origin of replication and one or two selectable markers to allow selection in bacteria as well as in a transformed eukaryotic host. Vectors for use in eukaryotic host cells may require the addition of 3' poly(A) tail if the cDNA lacks poly(A).

Additionally, the vector may contain promoters or enhancers that increase gene expression. Many promoters are known and used in the art. Most promoters are host specific and exemplary promoters includes SV40 promoters for CHO cells; T7 promoters for bacterial hosts; viral promoters and enhancers for plant cells; and PGH promoters for yeast. Adenoviral vectors with the rous sarcoma virus enhancer or retroviral vectors with long terminal repeat promoters may be used to drive protein expression in mammalian cell lines. Once homogeneous cultures of recombinant cells are obtained, large quantities of secreted soluble protein may be recovered from the conditioned medium and analyzed using chromatographic methods well known in the art. An alternative method for the production of large amounts of secreted protein involves the transformation of mammalian embryos and the recovery of the recombinant protein from milk produced by transgenic cows, goats, sheep, and the like.

In addition to recombinant production, proteins or portions thereof may be produced manually, using solid-phase techniques (Stewart et al. (1969) Solid-Phase Peptide Synthesis, WH Freeman, San Francisco CA; Merrifield (1963) J Am Chem Soc 5:2149-2154), or using machines such as the ABI 431A peptide synthesizer (Applied Biosystems (ABI), Foster City CA). Proteins produced by any of the above methods may be used as pharmaceutical compositions to treat disorders associated with null or inadequate expression of the genomic sequence.

Screening and Purification Assays

A protein or a portion thereof encoded by the cDNA may be used to screen a library or a plurality of molecules or compounds for a ligand with specific binding affinity or to purify a molecule or compound from a sample. The protein or portion thereof employed in such screening may be free in solution, affixed to an abiotic or biotic substrate, or located intracellularly. For example, viable or fixed prokaryotic host cells that are stably transformed with recombinant nucleic acids that have expressed and positioned a protein on their cell surface can be used in screening assays. The cells are screened against a library or a plurality of ligands and the specificity of binding or formation of complexes between the expressed protein and the ligand may be measured. The ligands may be agonists, antagonists, antibodies, DNA molecules, small molecule drugs, immunoglobulins, inhibitors, mimetics, peptide nucleic acids, peptides, pharmaceutical agents, proteins, RNA molecules, ribozymes, or any other test molecule or compound that specifically binds the protein. An exemplary assay involves combining the mammalian protein or a portion thereof with the molecules or

PA-0043 US

compounds under conditions that allow specific binding and detecting the bound protein to identify at least one ligand that specifically binds the protein.

This invention also contemplates the use of competitive drug screening assays in which neutralizing antibodies capable of binding the protein specifically compete with a test compound capable of binding to the protein or oligopeptide or fragment thereof. One method for high throughput screening using very small assay volumes and very small amounts of test compound is described in USPN 5,876,946. Molecules or compounds identified by screening may be used in a model system to evaluate their toxicity, diagnostic, or therapeutic potential.

The protein may be used to purify a ligand from a sample. A method for using a protein to purify a ligand would involve combining the protein or a portion thereof with a sample under conditions to allow specific binding, recovering the bound protein, and using an appropriate chaotropic agent to separate the protein from the purified ligand.

Production of Antibodies and Uses

A protein encoded by a cDNA of the invention may be used to produce specific antibodies. Antibodies may be produced using an oligopeptide or a portion of the protein with inherent immunological activity. Methods for producing antibodies include: 1) injecting an animal, usually goats, rabbits, or mice, with the protein, or an antigenically-effective portion or an oligopeptide thereof, to induce an immune response; 2) engineering hybridomas to produce monoclonal antibodies; 3) inducing *in vivo* production in the lymphocyte population; or 4) screening libraries of recombinant immunoglobulins. Recombinant immunoglobulins may be produced as taught in USPN 4,816,567.

Antibodies produced using the proteins of the invention are useful for the diagnosis of prepathologic disorders as well as the diagnosis of chronic or acute diseases characterized by abnormalities in the expression, amount, or distribution of the protein. A variety of protocols for competitive binding or immunoradiometric assays using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies specific for proteins are well known in the art. Immunoassays typically involve the formation of complexes between a protein and its specific binding molecule or compound and the measurement of complex formation. Immunoassays may employ a two-site, monoclonal-based assay that utilizes monoclonal antibodies reactive to two noninterfering epitopes on a specific protein or a competitive binding assay (Pound (1998) Immunochemical Protocols, Humana Press, Totowa NJ).

Immunoassay procedures may be used to quantify expression of the protein in cell cultures, in subjects with a particular disorder or in model animal systems under various conditions. Increased or decreased production of proteins as monitored by immunoassay may contribute to knowledge of the cellular activities associated with developmental pathways, engineered conditions or diseases, or treatment efficacy. The quantity of a given protein in a given tissue may be determined by performing immunoassays on freeze-

PA-0043 US

thawed detergent extracts of biological samples and comparing the slope of the binding curves to binding curves generated by purified protein.

Labeling of Molecules for Assay

A wide variety of reporter molecules and conjugation techniques are known by those skilled in the art and may be used in various cDNA, polynucleotide, protein, peptide or antibody assays. Synthesis of labeled molecules may be achieved using commercial kits for incorporation of a labeled nucleotide such as ³²P-dCTP, Cy3-dCTP or Cy5-dCTP or amino acid such as ³⁵S-methionine. Polynucleotides, cDNAs, proteins, or antibodies may be directly labeled with a reporter molecule by chemical conjugation to amines, thiols and other groups present in the molecules using reagents such as BIODIPY or FITC (Molecular Probes, Eugene OR).

The proteins and antibodies may be labeled for purposes of assay by joining them, either covalently or noncovalently, with a reporter molecule that provides for a detectable signal. A wide variety of labels and conjugation techniques are known and have been reported in the scientific and patent literature including, but not limited to USPN 3,817,837; USPN 3,850,752; USPN 3,939,350; USPN 3,996,345; USPN 4,277,437; USPN 4,275,149; and USPN 4,366,241.

DIAGNOSTICS

The cDNAs, or fragments thereof, may be used to detect and quantify differential gene expression; absence, presence, or excess expression of mRNAs; or to monitor mRNA levels during therapeutic intervention. Disorders associated with altered expression include cancer. These cDNAs can also be utilized as markers of treatment efficacy against the disorders noted above and other disorders, conditions, and diseases over a period ranging from several days to months. The diagnostic assay may use hybridization or amplification technology to compare gene expression in a biological sample from a patient to standard samples in order to detect altered gene expression. Qualitative or quantitative methods for this comparison are well known in the art.

For example, the cDNA may be labeled by standard methods and added to a biological sample from a patient under conditions for hybridization complex formation. After an incubation period, the sample is washed and the amount of label (or signal) associated with hybridization complexes is quantified and compared with a standard value. If the amount of label in the patient sample is significantly altered in comparison to the standard value, then the presence of the associated condition, disease or disorder is indicated.

In order to provide a basis for the diagnosis of a condition, disease or disorder associated with gene expression, a normal or standard expression profile is established. This may be accomplished by combining a biological sample taken from normal subjects, either animal or human, with a probe under conditions for hybridization or amplification. Standard hybridization may be quantified by comparing the values obtained

PA-0043 US

using normal subjects with values from an experiment in which a known amount of a purified target sequence is used. Standard values obtained in this manner may be compared with values obtained from samples from patients who are symptomatic for a particular condition, disease, or disorder. Deviation from standard values toward those associated with a particular condition is used to diagnose that condition.

5 Such assays may also be used to evaluate the efficacy of a particular therapeutic treatment regimen in animal studies and in clinical trial or to monitor the treatment of an individual patient. Once the presence of a condition is established and a treatment protocol is initiated, diagnostic assays may be repeated on a regular basis to determine if the level of expression in the patient begins to approximate that which is observed in a normal subject. The results obtained from successive assays may be used to show the efficacy of treatment
10 over a period ranging from several days to months.

Gene Expression Profiles

15 A gene expression profile comprises the expression pattern from a plurality of cDNAs after hybridization with nucleic acids in a sample. The cDNAs of the invention are used as elements on a array to produce the gene expression profiles. In one embodiment, the array is used to monitor the progression of disease. Researchers can assess and catalog the differences in gene expression between healthy and diseased tissues or cells. By analyzing changes in patterns of gene expression, disease can be diagnosed at earlier stages before the patient is symptomatic. The invention can be used to formulate a prognosis and to design a treatment regimen. The invention can also be used to monitor the efficacy of treatment. For treatments with known side effects, the array is employed to improve the treatment regimen. A dosage is established that
20 causes a change in genetic expression patterns indicative of successful treatment. Expression patterns associated with the onset of undesirable side effects are avoided. This approach may be more sensitive and rapid than waiting for the patient to show inadequate improvement, or to manifest side effects, before altering the course of treatment.

25 In another embodiment, animal models which mimic a human disease can be used to characterize expression profiles associated with a particular condition, disease, or disorder; or treatment of the condition, disease, or disorder. Novel treatment regimens may be tested in these animal models using arrays to establish and then follow expression profiles over time. In addition, arrays may be used with cell cultures or tissues removed from animal models to rapidly screen large numbers of candidate drug molecules, looking for ones that produce an expression profile similar to those of known therapeutic drugs, with the expectation that
30 molecules with the same expression profile will likely have similar therapeutic effects. Thus, the invention provides the means to rapidly determine the molecular mode of action of a drug.

Assays Using Antibodies

Antibodies directed against antigenic determinants on a protein encoded by a cDNA of the invention may be used in assays to quantify the amount of protein found in a particular human cell. Such assays

PA-0043 US

include methods utilizing the antibody and a label to detect expression level under normal or disease conditions. The antibodies may be used with or without modification, and labeled by joining them, either covalently or noncovalently, with a labeling moiety.

Protocols for detecting and measuring protein expression using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies are well known in the art. Examples include ELISA, RIA, and fluorescent activated cell sorting (FACS). Such immunoassays typically involve the formation of complexes between the protein and its specific antibody and the measurement of such complexes. These and other assays are described in Pound (*supra*).

THERAPEUTICS

The cDNAs and fragments thereof can be used in gene therapy. cDNAs can be delivered *ex vivo* to target cells, such as cells of bone marrow. Once stable integration and transcription and or translation are confirmed, the bone marrow may be reintroduced into the subject. Expression of the protein encoded by the cDNA may correct a disorder associated with mutation of a normal sequence, reduction or loss of an endogenous target protein, or overexpression of an endogenous or mutant protein. Alternatively, cDNAs may be delivered *in vivo* using vectors such as retrovirus, adenovirus, adeno-associated virus, herpes simplex virus, and bacterial plasmids. Non-viral methods of gene delivery include cationic liposomes, polylysine conjugates, artificial viral envelopes, and direct injection of DNA (Anderson (1998) *Nature* 392:25-30; Dachs *et al.* (1997) *Oncol Res* 9:313-325; Chu *et al.* (1998) *J Mol Med* 76(3-4):184-192; Weiss *et al.* (1999) *Cell Mol Life Sci* 55(3):334-358; Agrawal (1996) *Antisense Therapeutics*, Humana Press, Totowa NJ; and August *et al.* (1997) *Gene Therapy (Advances in Pharmacology, Vol. 40)*, Academic Press, San Diego CA).

In addition, expression of a particular protein can be regulated through the specific binding of a fragment of a cDNA to a genomic sequence or an mRNA which encodes the protein or directs its transcription or translation. The cDNA can be modified or derivatized to any RNA-like or DNA-like material including peptide nucleic acids, branched nucleic acids, and the like. These sequences can be produced biologically by transforming an appropriate host cell with a vector containing the sequence of interest.

Molecules which regulate the activity of the cDNA or encoded protein are useful as therapeutics for cancer. Such molecules include agonists which increase the expression or activity of the polynucleotide or encoded protein, respectively; or antagonists which decrease expression or activity of the polynucleotide or encoded protein, respectively. In one aspect, an antibody which specifically binds the protein may be used directly as an antagonist or indirectly as a delivery mechanism for bringing a pharmaceutical agent to cells or tissues which express the protein.

Additionally, any of the proteins, or their ligands, or complementary nucleic acid sequences may be administered as pharmaceutical compositions or in combination with other appropriate therapeutic agents.

PA-0043 US

Selection of the appropriate agents for use in combination therapy may be made by one of ordinary skill in the art, according to conventional pharmaceutical principles. The combination of therapeutic agents may act synergistically to affect the treatment or prevention of the conditions and disorders associated with an immune response. Using this approach, one may be able to achieve therapeutic efficacy with lower dosages of each agent, thus reducing the potential for adverse side effects. Further, the therapeutic agents may be combined with pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers including excipients and auxiliaries which facilitate processing of the active compounds into preparations which can be used pharmaceutically. Further details on techniques for formulation and administration used by doctors and pharmacists may be found in the latest edition of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (Mack Publishing, Easton PA).

Model Systems

Animal models may be used as bioassays where they exhibit a phenotypic response similar to that of humans and where exposure conditions are relevant to human exposures. Mammals are the most common models, and most infectious agent, cancer, drug, and toxicity studies are performed on rodents such as rats or mice because of low cost, availability, lifespan, reproductive potential, and abundant reference literature. Inbred and outbred rodent strains provide a convenient model for investigation of the physiological consequences of underexpression or overexpression of genes of interest and for the development of methods for diagnosis and treatment of diseases. A mammal inbred to overexpress a particular gene (for example, secreted in milk) may also serve as a convenient source of the protein expressed by that gene.

Transgenic Animal Models

Transgenic rodents that overexpress or underexpress a gene of interest may be inbred and used to model human diseases or to test therapeutic or toxic agents. (See, e.g., USPN 5,175,383 and USPN 5,767,337.) In some cases, the introduced gene may be activated at a specific time in a specific tissue type during fetal or postnatal development. Expression of the transgene is monitored by analysis of phenotype, of tissue-specific mRNA expression, or of serum and tissue protein levels in transgenic animals before, during, and after challenge with experimental drug therapies.

Embryonic Stem Cells

Embryonic (ES) stem cells isolated from rodent embryos retain the potential to form embryonic tissues. When ES cells such as the mouse 129/SvJ cell line are placed in a blastocyst from the C57BL/6 mouse strain, they resume normal development and contribute to tissues of the live-born animal. ES cells are preferred for use in the creation of experimental knockout and knockin animals. The method for this process is well known in the art and the steps are: the cDNA is introduced into a vector, the vector is transformed into ES cells, transformed cells are identified and microinjected into mouse cell blastocysts, blastocysts are surgically transferred to pseudopregnant dams. The resulting chimeric progeny are genotyped and bred to produce heterozygous or homozygous strains.

PA-0043 US
Knockout Analysis

In gene knockout analysis, a region of a gene is enzymatically modified to include a non-natural intervening sequence such as the neomycin phosphotransferase gene (neo; Capecchi (1989) Science 244:1288-1292). The modified gene is transformed into cultured ES cells and integrates into the endogenous genome by homologous recombination. The inserted sequence disrupts transcription and translation of the endogenous gene.

Knockin Analysis

ES cells can be used to create knockin humanized animals or transgenic animal models of human diseases. With knockin technology, a region of a human gene is injected into animal ES cells, and the human sequence integrates into the animal cell genome. Transgenic progeny or inbred lines are studied and treated with potential pharmaceutical agents to obtain information on the progression and treatment of the analogous human condition.

As described herein, the uses of the cDNAs, provided in the Sequence Listing of this application, and their encoded proteins are exemplary of known techniques and are not intended to reflect any limitation on their use in any technique that would be known to the person of average skill in the art. Furthermore, the cDNAs provided in this application may be used in molecular biology techniques that have not yet been developed, provided the new techniques rely on properties of nucleotide sequences that are currently known to the person of ordinary skill in the art, e.g., the triplet genetic code, specific base pair interactions, and the like. Likewise, reference to a method may include combining more than one method for obtaining or assembling full length cDNA sequences that will be known to those skilled in the art. It is also to be understood that this invention is not limited to the particular methodology, protocols, and reagents described, as these may vary. It is also understood that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only, and is not intended to limit the scope of the present invention which will be limited only by the appended claims. The examples below are provided to illustrate the subject invention and are not included for the purpose of limiting the invention.

EXAMPLES

I Construction of cDNA Libraries

RNA was purchased from Clontech Laboratories (Palo Alto CA) or isolated from various tissues. Some tissues were homogenized and lysed in guanidinium isothiocyanate, while others were homogenized and lysed in phenol or in a suitable mixture of denaturants, such as TRIZOL reagent (Invitrogen). The resulting lysates were centrifuged over CsCl cushions or extracted with chloroform. RNA was precipitated with either isopropanol or ethanol and sodium acetate or by other routine methods.

Phenol extraction and precipitation of RNA were repeated as necessary to increase RNA purity. In most cases, RNA was treated with DNase. For most libraries, poly(A) RNA was isolated using oligo d(T)-

PA-0043 US

coupled paramagnetic particles (Promega), OLIGOTEX latex particles (Qiagen, Valencia CA), or an OLIGOTEX mRNA purification kit (Qiagen). Alternatively, poly(A) RNA was isolated directly from tissue lysates using other kits, including the POLY(A)PURE mRNA purification kit (Ambion, Austin TX).

In some cases, Stratagene (La Jolla CA) was provided with RNA and constructed the corresponding cDNA libraries. Otherwise, cDNA was synthesized and cDNA libraries were constructed with the UNIZAP vector system (Stratagene) or SUPERScript plasmid system (Invitrogen) using the recommended procedures or similar methods known in the art. (See Ausubel (1997) supra, Units 5.1 through 6.6.) Reverse transcription was initiated using oligo d(T) or random primers. Synthetic oligonucleotide adapters were ligated to double stranded cDNA, and the cDNA was digested with the appropriate restriction enzyme or enzymes. For most libraries, the cDNA was size-selected (300-1000 bp) using SEPHACRYL S1000, SEPHAROSE CL2B, or SEPHAROSE CL4B column chromatography (APB) or preparative agarose gel electrophoresis. cDNAs were ligated into compatible restriction enzyme sites of the polylinker of the pBLUEScript phagemid (Stratagene), pSPORT1 plasmid (Invitrogen), or pINCY plasmid (Incyte Genomics). Recombinant plasmids were transformed into XL1-BLUE, XL1-BLUERF, or SOLR competent *E. coli* cells (Stratagene) or DH5 α , DH10B, or ELECTROMAX DH10B competent *E. coli* cells (Invitrogen).

In some cases, libraries were superinfected with a 5x excess of the helper phage, M13K07, according to the method of Vieira et al. (1987, Methods Enzymol 153:3-11) and normalized or subtracted using a methodology adapted from Soares (1994, Proc Natl Acad Sci 91:9228-9232), Swaroop et al. (1991, Nucl Acids Res 19:1954), and Bonaldo et al. (1996, Genome Research 6:791-806). The modified Soares normalization procedure was utilized to reduce the repetitive cloning of highly expressed high abundance cDNAs while maintaining the overall sequence complexity of the library. Modification included significantly longer hybridization times which allowed for increased gene discovery rates by biasing the normalized libraries toward those infrequently expressed low-abundance cDNAs which are poorly represented in a standard transcript image (Soares, supra).

II Isolation and Sequencing of cDNA Clones

Plasmids were recovered from host cells by in vivo excision using the UNIZAP vector system (Stratagene) or by cell lysis. Plasmids were purified using one of the following: the Magic or WIZARD MINIPREPS DNA purification system (Promega); the AGTC MINIPREP purification kit (Edge BioSystems, Gaithersburg MD); the QIAWELL 8, QIAWELL 8 Plus, or QIAWELL 8 Ultra plasmid purification systems, or the REAL PREP 96 plasmid purification kit (Qiagen). Following precipitation, plasmids were resuspended in 0.1 ml of distilled water and stored, with or without lyophilization, at 4C.

Alternatively, plasmid DNA was amplified from host cell lysates using direct link PCR in a high-throughput format (Rao (1994) Anal Biochem 216:1-14). Host cell lysis and thermal cycling steps were

PA-0043 US

carried out in a single reaction mixture. Samples were processed and stored in 384-well plates, and the concentration of amplified plasmid DNA was quantified fluorometrically using PICOGREEN dye (Molecular Probes) and a FLUOROSKAN II fluorescence scanner (Labsystems Oy, Helsinki, Finland).

cDNA sequencing reactions were processed using standard methods or high-throughput instrumentation such as the ABI CATALYST 800 thermal cycler (ABI) or the DNA ENGINE thermal cycler (MJ Research, Watertown MA) in conjunction with the HYDRA microdispenser (Robbins Scientific, Sunnyvale CA) or the MICROLAB 2200 system (Hamilton, Reno NV). cDNA sequencing reactions were prepared using reagents provided by APB or supplied in sequencing kits such as the ABI PRISM BIGDYE cycle sequencing kit (ABI). Electrophoretic separation of cDNA sequencing reactions and detection of labeled cDNAs were carried out using the MEGABACE 1000 DNA sequencing system (APB); the ABI PRISM 373 or 377 sequencing systems (ABI) in conjunction with standard ABI protocols and base calling software; or other sequence analysis algorithms well known in the art. Reading frames within the cDNA sequences were identified using standard methods (reviewed in Ausubel (1997) supra, Unit 7.7).

III Extension of cDNA Sequences

Nucleic acid sequences were extended using the cDNA clones and oligonucleotide primers. One primer was synthesized to initiate 5' extension of the known fragment, and the other, to initiate 3' extension of the known fragment. The initial primers were designed using OLIGO primer analysis software (Molecular Biology Insights, Cascade CO), or another appropriate program, to be about 22 to 30 nucleotides in length, to have a GC content of about 50% or more, and to anneal to the target sequence at temperatures of about 68C to about 72C. Any stretch of nucleotides which would result in hairpin structures and primer-primer dimerizations was avoided.

Selected human cDNA libraries were used to extend the sequence. If more than one extension was necessary or desired, additional or nested sets of primers were designed. Preferred libraries are ones that have been size-selected to include larger cDNAs. Also, random primed libraries are preferred because they will contain more sequences with the 5' and upstream regions of genes. A randomly primed library is particularly useful if an oligo d(T) library does not yield a full-length cDNA.

High fidelity amplification was obtained by PCR using methods well known in the art. PCR was performed in 96-well plates using the DNA ENGINE thermal cycler (MJ Research). The reaction mix contained DNA template, 200 nmol of each primer, reaction buffer containing Mg^{2+} , $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, and β -mercaptoethanol, Taq DNA polymerase (APB), ELONGASE enzyme (Invitrogen), and Pfu DNA polymerase (Stratagene), with the following parameters for primer pair PCI A and PCI B (Incyte Genomics): Step 1: 94C, 3 min; Step 2: 94C, 15 sec; Step 3: 60C, 1 min; Step 4: 68C, 2 min; Step 5: Steps 2, 3, and 4 repeated 20 times; Step 6: 68C, 5 min; Step 7: storage at 4C. In the alternative, the parameters for primer pair T7 and

PA-0043 US

SK+ (Stratagene) were as follows: Step 1: 94C, 3 min; Step 2: 94C, 15 sec; Step 3: 57C, 1 min; Step 4: 68C, 2 min; Step 5: Steps 2, 3, and 4 repeated 20 times; Step 6: 68C, 5 min; Step 7: storage at 4C.

The concentration of DNA in each well was determined by dispensing 100 μ l PICOGREEN reagent (0.25% reagent in 1x TE, v/v; Molecular Probes) and 0.5 μ l of undiluted PCR product into each well of an opaque fluorimeter plate (Corning Costar, Acton MA) and allowing the DNA to bind to the reagent. The plate was scanned in a FLUOROSKAN II (Labsystems Oy) to measure the fluorescence of the sample and to quantify the concentration of DNA. A 5 μ l to 10 μ l aliquot of the reaction mixture was analyzed by electrophoresis on a 1% agarose mini-gel to determine which reactions were successful in extending the sequence.

The extended nucleic acids were desalted and concentrated, transferred to 384-well plates, digested with CviJI cholera virus endonuclease (Molecular Biology Research, Madison WI), and sonicated or sheared prior to religation into pUC18 vector (APB). For shotgun sequencing, the digested nucleic acids were separated on low concentration (0.6 to 0.8%) agarose gels, fragments were excised, and agar digested with AGARACE enzyme (Promega). Extended clones were religated using T4 DNA ligase (New England Biolabs, Beverly MA) into pUC18 vector (APB), treated with Pfu DNA polymerase (Stratagene) to fill-in restriction site overhangs, and transformed into competent *E. coli* cells. Transformed cells were selected on antibiotic-containing media, and individual colonies were picked and cultured overnight at 37C in 384-well plates in LB/2x carbenicillin liquid media.

The cells were lysed, and DNA was amplified by PCR using Taq DNA polymerase (APB) and Pfu DNA polymerase (Stratagene) with the following parameters: Step 1: 94C, 3 min; Step 2: 94C, 15 sec; Step 3: 60C, 1 min; Step 4: 72C, 2 min; Step 5: steps 2, 3, and 4 repeated 29 times; Step 6: 72C, 5 min; Step 7: storage at 4C. DNA was quantified using PICOGREEN reagent (Molecular Probes) as described above. Samples with low DNA recoveries were reamplified using the same conditions described above. Samples were diluted with 20% dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO; 1:2, v/v), and sequenced using DYENAMIC energy transfer sequencing primers and the DYENAMIC DIRECT cycle sequencing kit (APB) or the ABI PRISM BIGDYE terminator cycle sequencing kit (ABI).

IV Assembly and Analysis of Sequences

Component nucleotide sequences from chromatograms were subjected to PHRED analysis (Phil Green, University of Washington, Seattle WA) and assigned a quality score. The sequences having at least a required quality score were subject to various pre-processing algorithms to eliminate low quality 3' ends, vector and linker sequences, polyA tails, Alu repeats, mitochondrial and ribosomal sequences, bacterial contamination sequences, and sequences smaller than 50 base pairs. Sequences were screened using the BLOCK 2 program (Incyte Genomics), a motif analysis program based on sequence information contained in

PA-0043 US

the SWISS-PROT and PROSITE databases (Bairoch *et al.* (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res* 25:217-221; Attwood *et al.* (1997) *J Chem Inf Comput Sci* 37:417-424).

Processed sequences were subjected to assembly procedures in which the sequences were assigned to bins, one sequence per bin. Sequences in each bin were assembled to produce consensus sequences, templates. Subsequent new sequences were added to existing bins using BLAST (Altschul (1993) *supra*; Altschul (1990) *supra*; Karlin *et al.* (1988) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 85:841-845), BLASTn (vers.1.4, WashU), and CROSSMATCH software (Green, *supra*). Candidate pairs were identified as all BLAST hits having a quality score greater than or equal to 150. Alignments of at least 82% local identity were accepted into the bin. The component sequences from each bin were assembled using PHRAP (Green, *supra*). Bins with several overlapping component sequences were assembled using DEEP PHRAP (Green, *supra*).

Bins were compared against each other, and those having local similarity of at least 82% were combined and reassembled. Reassembled bins having templates of insufficient overlap (less than 95% local identity) were re-split. Assembled templates were also subjected to analysis by STITCHER/EXON MAPPER algorithms which analyzed the probabilities of the presence of splice variants, alternatively spliced exons, splice junctions, differential expression of alternative spliced genes across tissue types, disease states, and the like. These resulting bins were subjected to several rounds of the above assembly procedures to generate the template sequences found in the LIFESEQ GOLD database (Incyte Genomics).

The assembled templates were annotated using the following procedure. Template sequences were analyzed using BLASTn (vers. 2.0, NCBI) versus GBpri (GenBank vers. 116). "Hits" were defined as an exact match having from 95% local identity over 200 base pairs through 100% local identity over 100 base pairs, or a homolog match having an E-value equal to or greater than 1×10^{-8} . (The "E-value" quantifies the statistical probability that a match between two sequences occurred by chance). The hits were subjected to frameshift FASTx versus GENPEPT (GenBank version 109). In this analysis, a homolog match was defined as having an E-value of 1×10^{-8} . The assembly method used above was described in USSN 09/276,534, filed March 25, 1999, and the LIFESEQ GOLD user manual (Incyte Genomics).

Following assembly, template sequences were subjected to motif, BLAST, Hidden Markov Model (HMM; Pearson and Lipman (1988) *Proc Natl Acad Sci* 85:2444-2448; Smith and Waterman, *supra*), and functional analyses, and categorized in protein hierarchies using methods described in USSN 08/812,290, filed March 6, 1997; USSN 08/947,845, filed October 9, 1997; USPN 5,953,727; and USSN 09/034,807, filed March 4, 1998. Template sequences may be further queried against public databases such as the GenBank rodent, mammalian, vertebrate, eukaryote, prokaryote, and human EST databases.

V Selection of Sequences, Microarray Preparation and Use

Incyte clones represent template sequences derived from the LIFESEQ GOLD assembled human sequence database (Incyte Genomics). In cases where more than one clone was available for a particular

PA-0043 US

template, the 5'-most clone in the template was used on the microarray. The HUMAN GENOME GEM series 1-4 microarrays (Incyte Genomics) contain 36,653 array elements which represent 18,457 annotated clusters and 18,196 unannotated clusters. For the UNIGEM series microarrays (Incyte Genomics), Incyte clones were mapped to non-redundant Unigene clusters (Unigene database (build 46), NCBI; Shuler (1997) J Mol Med 75:694-698), and the 5' clone with the strongest BLAST alignment (at least 90% identity and 100 bp overlap) was chosen, verified, and used in the construction of the microarray. The UNIGEM V2 microarray (Incyte Genomics) contains 9,128 array elements which represent 8,372 annotated clusters and 130 unannotated clusters. Tables 1 and 2 show the GenBank annotations for SEQ ID NOs:1-144 of this invention as produced by BLAST analysis.

To construct microarrays, cDNAs were amplified from bacterial cells using primers complementary to vector sequences flanking the cDNA insert. Thirty cycles of PCR increased the initial quantity of cDNAs from 1-2 ng to a final quantity greater than 5 µg. Amplified cDNAs were then purified using SEPHACRYL-400 columns (APB). Purified cDNAs were immobilized on polymer-coated glass slides. Glass microscope slides (Corning, Corning NY) were cleaned by ultrasound in 0.1% SDS and acetone, with extensive distilled water washes between and after treatments. Glass slides were etched in 4% hydrofluoric acid (VWR Scientific Products, West Chester PA), washed thoroughly in distilled water, and coated with 0.05% aminopropyl silane (Sigma Aldrich) in 95% ethanol. Coated slides were cured in a 110C oven. cDNAs were applied to the coated glass substrate using a procedure described in USPN 5,807,522. One microliter of the cDNA at an average concentration of 100 ng/ul was loaded into the open capillary printing element by a high-speed robotic apparatus which then deposited about 5 nl of cDNA per slide.

Microarrays were UV-crosslinked using a STRATALINKER UV-crosslinker (Stratagene), and then washed at room temperature once in 0.2% SDS and three times in distilled water. Non-specific binding sites were blocked by incubation of microarrays in 0.2% casein in phosphate buffered saline (Tropix, Bedford MA) for 30 minutes at 60C followed by washes in 0.2% SDS and distilled water as before.

VI Preparation of Samples

Preparation of Progressively Senescent, Presenescent, and Senescent Cells

HMECs, which are a primary human breast epithelial cell line isolated from a normal donor, were grown in Mammary Epithelial Cell Growth Medium (Clonetics, Walkersville MD) supplemented with 10 ng/ml human recombinant epidermal growth factor, 5 mg/ml insulin, 0.5 mg/ml hydrocortisone, 50 mg/ml gentamicin, 50 ng/ml amphotericin-B, and 0.5 mg/ml bovine pituitary extract. Cells were grown to 70-80% confluence prior to harvesting. About 1×10^7 cells were harvested at passage 8 (progenitor cells), passages 10 and 12 (progressively senescent cells), passage 14 (presenescent cells), and passage 15 (senescent cells).

Isolation and Labeling of Sample cDNAs

PA-0043 US

Cells were harvested and lysed in 1 ml of TRIZOL reagent (5×10^6 cells/ml; Invitrogen). The lysates were vortexed thoroughly and incubated at room temperature for 2-3 minutes and extracted with 0.5 ml chloroform. The extract was mixed, incubated at room temperature for 5 minutes, and centrifuged at 16,000 x g for 15 minutes at 4C. The aqueous layer was collected, and an equal volume of isopropanol was added. Samples were mixed, incubated at room temperature for 10 minutes, and centrifuged at 16,000 x g for 20 minutes at 4C. The supernatant was removed; and the RNA pellet was washed with 1 ml of 70% ethanol, centrifuged at 16,000 x g at 4C, and resuspended in RNase-free water. The concentration of the RNA was determined by measuring the optical density at 260 nm.

Poly(A) RNA was prepared using an OLIGOTEX mRNA kit (Qiagen) with the following modifications: OLIGOTEX beads were washed in tubes instead of on spin columns, resuspended in elution buffer, and then loaded onto spin columns to recover mRNA. To obtain maximum yield, the mRNA was eluted twice.

Each poly(A) RNA sample was reverse transcribed using MMLV reverse-transcriptase, 0.05 pg/ μ l oligo-d(T) primer (21mer), 1x first strand buffer, 0.03 units/ μ l RNase inhibitor, 500 μ M dATP, 500 μ M dGTP, 500 μ M dTTP, 40 μ M dCTP, and 40 μ M either dCTP-Cy3 or dCTP-Cy5 (APB). The reverse transcription reaction was performed in a 25 μ l volume containing 200 ng poly(A) RNA using the GEMBRIGHT kit (Incye Genomics). Specific control poly(A) RNAs (YCFR06, YCFR45, YCFR67, YCFR85, YCFR43, YCFR22, YCFR23, YCFR25, YCFR44, YCFR26) were synthesized by in vitro transcription from non-coding yeast genomic DNA (W. Lei, unpublished). As quantitative controls, control mRNAs (YCFR06, YCFR45, YCFR67, and YCFR85) at 0.002ng, 0.02ng, 0.2 ng, and 2ng were diluted into reverse transcription reaction at ratios of 1:100,000, 1:10,000, 1:1000, 1:100 (w/w) to sample mRNA, respectively. To sample differential expression patterns, control mRNAs (YCFR43, YCFR22, YCFR23, YCFR25, YCFR44, YCFR26) were diluted into reverse transcription reaction at ratios of 1:3, 3:1, 1:10, 10:1, 1:25, 25:1 (w/w) to sample mRNA. Reactions were incubated at 37°C for 2 hr, treated with 2.5 ml of 0.5M sodium hydroxide, and incubated for 20 minutes at 85°C to stop the reaction and degrade the RNA.

cDNAs were purified using two successive CHROMA SPIN 30 gel filtration spin columns (Clontech). Cy3- and Cy5-labeled reaction samples were combined as described below and ethanol precipitated using 1 ml of glycogen (1 mg/ml), 60 μ l sodium acetate, and 300 μ l of 100% ethanol. The cDNAs were then dried to completion using a SpeedVAC system (Savant Instruments, Holbrook NY) and resuspended in 14 μ l 5X SSC, 0.2% SDS.

VII Hybridization and Detection

Hybridization reactions contained 9 μ l of sample mixture containing 0.2 μ g each of Cy3 and Cy5 labeled cDNA synthesis products in 5X SSC, 0.2% SDS hybridization buffer. The mixture was heated to 65C for 5 minutes and was aliquoted onto the microarray surface and covered with an 1.8 cm² coverslip. The

PA-0043 US

microarrays were transferred to a waterproof chamber having a cavity just slightly larger than a microscope slide. The chamber was kept at 100% humidity internally by the addition of 140 μ l of 5x SSC in a corner of the chamber. The chamber containing the microarrays was incubated for about 6.5 hours at 60C. The microarrays were washed for 10 min at 45C in low stringency wash buffer (1x SSC, 0.1% SDS), three times
5 for 10 minutes each at 45C in high stringency wash buffer (0.1x SSC), and dried.

Reporter-labeled hybridization complexes were detected with a microscope equipped with an Innova 70 mixed gas 10 W laser (Coherent, Santa Clara CA) capable of generating spectral lines at 488 nm for excitation of Cy3 and at 632 nm for excitation of Cy5. The excitation laser light was focused on the microarray using a 20x microscope objective (Nikon, Melville NY). The slide containing the microarray was
10 placed on a computer-controlled X-Y stage on the microscope and raster-scanned past the objective. The 1.8 cm x 1.8 cm microarray used in the present example was scanned with a resolution of 20 micrometers.

In two separate scans, the mixed gas multiline laser excited the two fluorophores sequentially. Emitted light was split, based on wavelength, into two photomultiplier tube detectors (PMT R1477; Hamamatsu Photonics Systems, Bridgewater NJ) corresponding to the two fluorophores. Appropriate filters
15 positioned between the microarray and the photomultiplier tubes were used to filter the signals. The emission maxima of the fluorophores used were 565 nm for Cy3 and 650 nm for Cy5. Each microarray was typically scanned twice, one scan per fluorophore using the appropriate filters at the laser source, although the apparatus was capable of recording the spectra from both fluorophores simultaneously.

The sensitivity of the scans was calibrated using the signal intensity generated by a cDNA control species. Samples of the calibrating cDNA were separately labeled with the two fluorophores and identical amounts of each were added to the hybridization mixture. A specific location on the microarray contained a complementary DNA sequence, allowing the intensity of the signal at that location to be correlated with a
20 weight ratio of hybridizing species of 1:100,000.

The output of the photomultiplier tube was digitized using a 12-bit RTI-835H analog-to-digital (A/D)
25 conversion board (Analog Devices, Norwood, MA) installed in an IBM-compatible PC computer. The digitized data were displayed as an image where the signal intensity was mapped using a linear 20-color transformation to a pseudocolor scale ranging from blue (low signal) to red (high signal). The data was also analyzed quantitatively. Where two different fluorophores were excited and measured simultaneously, the data were first corrected for optical crosstalk (due to overlapping emission spectra) between the fluorophores
30 using each fluorophore's emission spectrum.

A grid was superimposed over the fluorescence signal image such that the signal from each spot was centered in each element of the grid. The fluorescence signal within each element was then integrated to obtain a numerical value corresponding to the average intensity of the signal. The software used for signal

PA-0043 US

analysis was the GEMTOOLS gene expression analysis program (Incyte Genomics). Significance was defined as signal to background ratio exceeding 2x and area hybridization exceeding 40%.

VIII Data Analysis and Results

Array elements that exhibited at least 2-fold change in expression at one or more time points, a signal intensity over 250 units, a signal-to-background ratio of at least 2.5, and an element spot size of at least 40% were identified as differentially expressed using the GEMTOOLS program (Incyte Genomics). Differential expression values were converted to log base 2 scale. The cDNAs that are differentially expressed are shown in Tables 1 and 2, which identify upregulated and downregulated cDNAs, respectively. The cDNAs are identified by their SEQ ID NO, CLONE ID, and INCYTE ID, and by the description associated with at least a fragment of a polynucleotide found in GenBank. The descriptions were obtained using the sequences of the Sequence Listing and BLAST analysis.

IX Other Hybridization Technologies and Analyses

Other hybridization technologies utilize a variety of substrates such as nylon membranes, capillary tubes, etc. Arranging cDNAs on polymer coated slides is described in Example V; sample cDNA preparation and hybridization and analysis using polymer coated slides is described in examples VI and VII, respectively.

The cDNAs are applied to a membrane substrate by one of the following methods. A mixture of cDNAs is fractionated by gel electrophoresis and transferred to a nylon membrane by capillary transfer. Alternatively, the cDNAs are individually ligated to a vector and inserted into bacterial host cells to form a library. The cDNAs are then arranged on a substrate by one of the following methods. In the first method, bacterial cells containing individual clones are robotically picked and arranged on a nylon membrane. The membrane is placed on LB agar containing selective agent (carbenicillin, kanamycin, ampicillin, or chloramphenicol depending on the vector used) and incubated at 37C for 16 hr. The membrane is removed from the agar and consecutively placed colony side up in 10% SDS, denaturing solution (1.5 M NaCl, 0.5 M NaOH), neutralizing solution (1.5 M NaCl, 1 M Tris, pH 8.0), and twice in 2xSSC for 10 min each. The membrane is then UV irradiated in a STRATALINKER UV-crosslinker (Stratagene).

In the second method, cDNAs are amplified from bacterial vectors by thirty cycles of PCR using primers complementary to vector sequences flanking the insert. PCR amplification increases a starting concentration of 1-2 ng nucleic acid to a final quantity greater than 5 µg. Amplified nucleic acids from about 400 bp to about 5000 bp in length are purified using SEPHACRYL-400 beads (APB). Purified nucleic acids are arranged on a nylon membrane manually or using a dot/slot blotting manifold and suction device and are immobilized by denaturation, neutralization, and UV irradiation as described above.

Hybridization probes derived from cDNAs of the Sequence Listing are employed for screening cDNAs, mRNAs, or genomic DNA in membrane-based hybridizations. Probes are prepared by diluting the cDNAs to a concentration of 40-50 ng in 45 µl TE buffer, denaturing by heating to 100C for five min and

PA-0043 US

briefly centrifuging. The denatured cDNA is then added to a REDIPRIME tube (APB), gently mixed until blue color is evenly distributed, and briefly centrifuged. Five microliters of [³²P]dCTP is added to the tube, and the contents are incubated at 37C for 10 min. The labeling reaction is stopped by adding 5 µl of 0.2M EDTA, and probe is purified from unincorporated nucleotides using a PROBEQUANT G-50 microcolumn (APB). The purified probe is heated to 100C for five min and then snap cooled for two min on ice.

Membranes are pre-hybridized in hybridization solution containing 1% Sarkosyl and 1x high phosphate buffer (0.5 M NaCl, 0.1 M Na₂HPO₄, 5 mM EDTA, pH 7) at 55C for two hr. The probe, diluted in 15 ml fresh hybridization solution, is then added to the membrane. The membrane is hybridized with the probe at 55C for 16 hr. Following hybridization, the membrane is washed for 15 min at 25C in 1mM Tris (pH 8.0), 1% Sarkosyl, and four times for 15 min each at 25C in 1mM Tris (pH 8.0). To detect hybridization complexes, XOMAT-AR film (Eastman Kodak, Rochester NY) is exposed to the membrane overnight at -70C, developed, and examined.

X Further Characterization of Differentially Expressed cDNAs and Proteins

Clones were blasted against the LIFESEQ Gold 5.1 database (Incyte Genomics) and an Incyte template and its sequence variants were chosen for each clone. The template and variant sequences were blasted against GenBank database to acquire annotation. The nucleotide sequences were translated into amino acid sequence which was blasted against the GenPept and other protein databases to acquire annotation and characterization, i.e., structural motifs.

Percent sequence identity can be determined electronically for two or more amino acid or nucleic acid sequences using the MEGALIGN program, a component of LASERGENE software (DNASTAR). The percent identity between two amino acid sequences is calculated by dividing the length of sequence A, minus the number of gap residues in sequence A, minus the number of gap residues in sequence B, into the sum of the residue matches between sequence A and sequence B, times one hundred. Gaps of low or of no homology between the two amino acid sequences are not included in determining percentage identity.

Sequences with conserved protein motifs may be searched using the BLOCKS search program. This program analyses sequence information contained in the Swiss-Prot and PROSITE databases and is useful for determining the classification of uncharacterized proteins translated from genomic or cDNA sequences (Bairoch, (supra); Attwood (supra). PROSITE database is a useful source for identifying functional or structural domains that are not detected using motifs due to extreme sequence divergence. Using weight matrices, these domains are calibrated against the SWISS-PROT database to obtain a measure of the chance distribution of the matches.

The PRINTS database can be searched using the BLIMPS search program to obtain protein family "fingerprints". The PRINTS database complements the PROSITE database by exploiting groups of conserved motifs within sequence alignments to build characteristic signatures of different protein families.

PA-0043 US

For both BLOCKS and PRINTS analyses, the cutoff scores for local similarity were: >1300=strong, 1000-1300=suggestive; for global similarity were: $p < \exp^{-3}$; and for strength (degree of correlation) were: >1300=strong, 1000-1300=weak.

XI Expression of the Encoded Protein

Expression and purification of a protein encoded by a cDNA of the invention is achieved using bacterial or virus-based expression systems. For expression in bacteria, cDNA is subcloned into a vector containing an antibiotic resistance gene and an inducible promoter that directs high levels of cDNA transcription. Examples of such promoters include, but are not limited to, the *trp-lac* (*tac*) hybrid promoter and the T5 or T7 bacteriophage promoter in conjunction with the *lac* operator regulatory element. Recombinant vectors are transformed into bacterial hosts, such as BL21(DE3). Antibiotic resistant bacteria express the protein upon induction with IPTG. Expression in eukaryotic cells is achieved by infecting Spodoptera frugiperda (Sf9) insect cells with recombinant baculovirus, Autographica californica nuclear polyhedrosis virus. The polyhedrin gene of baculovirus is replaced with the cDNA by either homologous recombination or bacterial-mediated transposition involving transfer plasmid intermediates. Viral infectivity is maintained and the strong polyhedrin promoter drives high levels of transcription.

For ease of purification, the protein is synthesized as a fusion protein with glutathione-S-transferase (GST; APB) or a similar alternative such as FLAG. The fusion protein is purified on immobilized glutathione under conditions that maintain protein activity and antigenicity. After purification, the GST moiety is proteolytically cleaved from the protein with thrombin. A fusion protein with FLAG, an 8-amino acid peptide, is purified using commercially available monoclonal and polyclonal anti-FLAG antibodies (Eastman Kodak, Rochester NY).

XII Production of Specific Antibodies

A denatured protein from a reverse phase HPLC separation is obtained in quantities up to 75 mg. This denatured protein is used to immunize mice or rabbits following standard protocols. About 100 μ g is used to immunize a mouse, while up to 1 mg is used to immunize a rabbit. The denatured protein is radioiodinated and incubated with murine B-cell hybridomas to screen for monoclonal antibodies. About 20 mg of protein is sufficient for labeling and screening several thousand clones.

In another approach, the amino acid sequence translated from a cDNA of the invention is analyzed using PROTEAN software (DNASTAR) to determine regions of high antigenicity, essentially antigenic determinants of the protein. The optimal sequences for immunization are usually at the C-terminus, the N-terminus, and those intervening, hydrophilic regions of the protein that are likely to be exposed to the external environment when the protein is in its natural conformation. Typically, oligopeptides about 15 residues in length are synthesized using an ABI 431 peptide synthesizer (ABI) using Fmoc-chemistry and then coupled to keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH; Sigma Aldrich) by reaction with M-maleimidobenzoyl-N-

PA-0043 US

hydroxysuccinimide ester. If necessary, a cysteine may be introduced at the N-terminus of the peptide to permit coupling to KLH. Rabbits are immunized with the oligopeptide-KLH complex in complete Freund's adjuvant. The resulting antisera are tested for antipeptide activity by binding the peptide to plastic, blocking with 1% BSA, reacting with rabbit antisera, washing, and reacting with radioiodinated goat anti-rabbit IgG.

Hybridomas are prepared and screened using standard techniques. Hybridomas of interest are detected by screening with radioiodinated protein to identify those fusions producing a monoclonal antibody specific for the protein. In a typical protocol, wells of 96 well plates (FAST, Becton-Dickinson, Palo Alto CA) are coated with affinity-purified, specific rabbit-anti-mouse (or suitable anti-species Ig) antibodies at 10 mg/ml. The coated wells are blocked with 1% BSA and washed and exposed to supernatants from hybridomas. After incubation, the wells are exposed to radiolabeled protein at 1 mg/ml. Clones producing antibodies bind a quantity of labeled protein that is detectable above background.

Such clones are expanded and subjected to 2 cycles of cloning at 1 cell/3 wells. Cloned hybridomas are injected into pristane-treated mice to produce ascites, and monoclonal antibody is purified from the ascitic fluid by affinity chromatography on protein A (APB). Monoclonal antibodies with affinities of at least 10^8 M^{-1} , preferably 10^9 to 10^{10} M^{-1} or stronger, are made by procedures well known in the art.

XIII Purification of Naturally Occurring Protein Using Specific Antibodies

Naturally occurring or recombinant protein is purified by immunoaffinity chromatography using antibodies specific for the protein. An immunoaffinity column is constructed by covalently coupling the antibody to CNBr-activated SEPHAROSE resin (APB). Media containing the protein is passed over the immunoaffinity column, and the column is washed using high ionic strength buffers in the presence of detergent to allow preferential absorbance of the protein. After coupling, the protein is eluted from the column using a buffer of pH 2-3 or a high concentration of urea or thiocyanate ion to disrupt antibody/protein binding, and the protein is collected.

XIV Screening Molecules for Specific Binding with the cDNA or Protein

The cDNA or fragments thereof and the protein or portions thereof are labeled with ^{32}P -dCTP, Cy3-dCTP, Cy5-dCTP (APB), or BIODIPY or FITC (Molecular Probes), respectively. Candidate molecules or compounds previously arranged on a substrate are incubated in the presence of labeled nucleic or amino acid. After incubation under conditions for either a cDNA or a protein, the substrate is washed, and any position on the substrate retaining label, which indicates specific binding or complex formation, is assayed. The binding molecule is identified by its arrayed position on the substrate. Data obtained using different concentrations of the nucleic acid or protein are used to calculate affinity between the labeled nucleic acid or protein and the bound molecule. High throughput screening using very small assay volumes and very small amounts of test compound is described in USPN 5,876,946.

Various modifications and variations of the described method and system of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the

[illegible]

TABLE 1

SEQ ID NO	CLONE ID	INCYTE ID	GENBANK ID	DESCRIPTION	CLUSTER	p10	p12	p14	p15
30	1960285	1100140.10	g184235	Human high mobility group 2 protein (HMG-2) gene	4	-1.18	-0.76	-0.31	-1.28
31	4514944	1136856.14	g183998	Human heregulin-beta3 gene, complete cds.	4	-1.45	-1.00	-0.61	-1.43
32	2198951	1256295.18	g182939	Human growth arrest and DNA-damage-inducible protein (gadd45)	4	-1.96	-0.63	-0.58	-1.02
32	1702350	1256295.18	g182939	Human growth arrest and DNA-damage-inducible protein (gadd45)	4	-1.49	-0.53	-0.58	-0.87
33	1382611	1330122.9	g7107358	Homo sapiens apoptosis-associated nuclear protein PHDA1	4	-1.55	-0.70	-0.68	-1.11
34	3030931	1382924.50	g4689249	Homo sapiens sorting nexin 5 (SNX5) mRNA, complete cds.	4	-1.00	-0.55	-0.34	-1.32
35	2622020	1383205.5	g5051627	Homo sapiens sodium bicarbonate cotransporter 3 (SLC4A7)	4	-1.20	-0.64	-0.28	-0.79
35	3034487	1383205.5	g5051627	Homo sapiens sodium bicarbonate cotransporter 3 (SLC4A7)	4	-1.11	-0.53	-0.30	-0.79
36	2888464	197745.19	g688296	Homo sapiens brain-expressed HHCPA78 homolog VDUP1 (Gene)	4	-3.86	-0.98	-1.25	-0.94
37	1650256	198777.19	g1229139	Human translation initiation factor 5 (eIF5) mRNA	4	-1.09	-1.11	-0.63	-1.81
37	2174445	198777.19	g1229139	Human translation initiation factor 5 (eIF5) mRNA	4	-0.94	-0.99	-0.37	-1.65
38	1357231	232888.4	g292829	Human DNA topoisomerase II (top2) mRNA, complete cds.	4	-1.32	-0.88	-0.17	-3.02
38	129009	232888.4	g292829	Human DNA topoisomerase II (top2) mRNA, complete cds.	4	-0.87	-0.60	-0.20	-1.81
39	2181805	233498.11	g3452280	Homo sapiens retinoblastoma-interacting protein (RBBP8)	4	-1.63	-0.50	-0.23	-1.07
40	1962095	233597.13		Incyte Unique	4	-1.74	-0.14	-0.82	-1.10
41	2372758	233597.18		Incyte Unique	4	-1.56	-0.27	-0.71	-0.90
42	1862257	240120.3	g183866	Human heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor mRNA	4	-2.05	-0.80	-0.41	-0.88
42	2795141	240120.3	g183866	Human heparin-binding EGF-like growth factor mRNA	4	-1.86	-0.64	-0.45	-0.72
43	570512	246504.1	g287642	H.sapiens cDNA for TREB protein.	4	-2.05	-0.73	-0.60	-0.93
44	758192	251859.2	g1916640	Human FK506-binding protein FKBP51 mRNA, complete cds.	4	-1.42	-0.63	-0.52	-0.74
45	1691744	252855.2		Incyte Unique	4	-2.09	-0.77	-0.63	-1.48
46	3139163	271804.3	g496975	Human cyclooxygenase-2 (hCox-2) gene, complete cds.	4	-1.88	-0.27	-0.16	-1.54
47	557538	335942.3	g33785	Human gene for interleukin 1 alpha (IL-1 alpha).	4	-2.69	-0.88	-0.21	-1.64
47	557538	335942.3	g33785	Human gene for interleukin 1 alpha (IL-1 alpha).	4	-2.74	-0.87	-0.23	-1.73
48	2780013	348196.60	g598240	Homo sapiens intron-encoded U22 small nucleolar RNA (UHG)	4	-1.19	-0.65	-0.30	-1.16
49	172023	412661.2	g415820	H.sapiens mki67a mRNA (short type)	4	-1.15	-1.34	-0.12	-2.49
49	2470485	412661.2	g415818	H.sapiens mki67a mRNA (long type)	4	-1.00	-1.03	-0.12	-2.91
50	4029118	417119.1	g33788	Human gene for prointerleukin 1 beta.	4	-1.27	-0.57	-0.20	-1.20
51	3081067	441283.3	g29864	H.sapiens CENP-E mRNA.	4	-1.06	-0.45	0.05	-1.58
52	305089	447973.25	g339569	Human TGF-beta type II receptor mRNA, complete cds.	4	-1.07	-0.50	0.02	-0.40
53	1281473	474426.5	g1946346	Human RNA polymerase II elongation factor ELL2	4	-1.27	-0.57	-0.49	-0.82
54	339142	475055.1	g496975	Human cyclooxygenase-2 (hCox-2) gene, complete cds.	4	-1.08	-0.15	-0.12	-0.68
55	2352645	978531.2	g179039	Human amphiregulin (AR) mRNA	4	-1.73	-0.57	-0.43	-1.40
55	2350594	978531.2	g179039	Human amphiregulin (AR) mRNA	4	-1.50	-0.51	-0.49	-1.24
55	2350594	978531.2	g179039	Human amphiregulin (AR) mRNA	4	-1.22	-0.41	-0.18	-0.86
56	339142	979045.4	g496975	Human cyclooxygenase-2 (hCox-2) gene, complete cds.	4	-1.08	-0.15	-0.12	-0.68
57	1705208	988653.1	g5420378	Homo sapiens EGR1 gene for early growth response protein 1.	4	-1.69	-0.77	-0.87	-0.91
58	154371	988891.1	g285982	Human mRNA for prointerleukin 1 beta.	4	-1.61	-0.75	-0.12	-1.63
58	558619	988891.1	g35662	Human mRNA for prointerleukin 1 beta.	4	-0.95	-0.57	-0.06	-1.10
58	4029118	988891.1	g35662	Human mRNA for prointerleukin 1 beta.	4	-1.27	-0.57	-0.20	-1.20
59	154371	988891.15	g285982	Human mRNA for KIAA0010 gene, complete cds.	4	-1.61	-0.75	-0.12	-1.63

TABLE 1

60	1955573	995610.1	g34820	Human c-myc oncogene.	4	-1.08	-0.57	-0.53	-1.07
61	2591737	037877.2	g4191615	Homo sapiens GTP-binding protein NGB mRNA, complete cds.	5	-0.99	-0.78	-0.69	-1.08
62	3794134	067849.1	g7768937	Homo sapiens mRNA for phenylalanyl tRNA synthetase	5	-0.74	-0.62	-0.27	-1.20
63	3794134	067849.3	g7768937	Homo sapiens mRNA for phenylalanyl tRNA synthetase	5	-0.74	-0.62	-0.27	-1.20
64	3028719	110245.1	g3213196	Homo sapiens serine/threonine kinase (BTAK) mRNA	5	-0.57	-0.44	-0.11	-1.48
65	1968126	1135415.6	g184813	Human insulin-like growth factor binding protein 6 (IGFBP6)	5	-0.70	-0.28	-0.35	-1.22
66	2495131	1384718.29	g187109	Human 14 kd lectin mRNA, complete cds.	5	-0.39	-0.54	0.17	-1.45
66	2495131	1384718.29	g187109	Human 14 kd lectin mRNA, complete cds.	5	-0.50	-0.65	0.21	-1.46
67	2047549	199471.2	g950198	Homo sapiens mitotic feedback control protein Madp2 homolog	5	-0.51	-0.26	0.28	-1.83
68	428665	199636.2	g36064	Human mRNA for M1 subunit of ribonucleotide reductase.	5	-0.71	-0.50	-0.05	-1.10
69	2126712	201928.3	g8926137	Homo sapiens targeting protein for Xklp2 (TPX2) mRNA	5	-0.73	-0.41	-0.05	-1.11
70	5151345	217973.1		Incye Unique	5	-0.98	-0.72	0.09	-1.94
71	2504519	221737.8	g10954281	nucleolar protein ANKT [Homo sapiens]	5	-0.53	-0.24	0.19	-1.36
72	1577614	232567.4	g182718	Human follistatin gene, exons 1-5.	5	-0.83	-0.82	-0.31	-2.33
73	550732	232567.6	g182718	Human follistatin gene, exons 1-5.	5	-0.95	-0.77	-0.32	-1.83
74	1712888	233331.8		Incye Unique	5	-0.85	-0.66	-0.61	-1.22
75	1997915	235191.3	g2062372	Human cyclin-selective ubiquitin carrier protein mRNA	5	-0.61	-0.82	-0.16	-1.39
76	1997915	235191.4	g2062372	Human cyclin-selective ubiquitin carrier protein mRNA	5	-0.61	-0.82	-0.16	-1.39
77	1662638	235997.2		Incye Unique	5	-0.51	-0.40	-0.70	-1.28
78	1817646	242114.66	g1006656	H.sapiens mRNA for cathepsin C.	5	-0.79	-0.57	0.15	-1.30
78	1822716	242114.66	g1006656	H.sapiens mRNA for cathepsin C.	5	-0.68	-0.60	0.09	-1.54
79	3143015	245452.1	g1749801	H.sapiens hH2B/e gene.	5	-0.97	-0.47	-0.28	-1.12
80	2640427	319885.11	g6723674	Homo sapiens mRNA for mitotic kinesin-like protein-1 (MKLP-1)	5	-0.96	-0.66	-0.14	-1.18
81	1970111	331033.1		Incye Unique	5	-0.53	-0.42	0.58	-1.37
81	1970111	331033.1		Incye Unique	5	-0.34	0.00	0.56	-1.27
82	169991	335532.1	g1136409	Human mRNA for KIAA0175 gene, complete cds.	5	-0.89	-0.60	-0.10	-1.14
83	3028719	347314.3	g3213196	Homo sapiens serine/threonine kinase (BTAK) mRNA	5	-0.57	-0.44	-0.11	-1.48
84	3596853	399899.1	g2981234	Homo sapiens mitotic checkpoint kinase Mad3L (MAD3L) mRNA	5	-0.62	-0.45	0.05	-1.35
85	1614014	440306.16	g2697102	Homo sapiens heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein R	5	-0.51	-0.64	-0.07	-1.10
86	1518581	978730.4		Incye Unique	5	-0.98	-0.58	-0.54	-1.16
87	1525795	995529.10	g29840	Human cell cycle control gene CDC2.	5	-0.75	-0.53	0.01	-1.63
88	2957476	995529.6	g29840	Human cell cycle control gene CDC2.	5	-0.68	-0.23	0.22	-1.83
89	4380064	995874.18	g34328	Human mRNA for lactate dehydrogenase B (LDH-B).	5	-0.79	-0.74	-0.22	-1.10
90	129502	016888.1		Incye Unique	6	0.00	0.13	0.13	-1.32
91	2347046	024166.1	g414584	Homo sapiens protein tyrosine phosphatase (CIP2) mRNA	6	0.05	-0.19	-0.10	-1.24
92	2418484	039170.3		Incye Unique	6	-0.03	-0.05	-0.16	-1.22
93	1742301	060015.1		Incye Unique	6	0.29	0.15	0.14	-1.10
94	1997038	1309633.1	g3273315	Homo sapiens UDP-N-acetylglucosamine pyrophosphorylase	6	-0.27	-0.36	-0.48	-1.28
95	1880421	1309633.3	g3273315	Homo sapiens UDP-N-acetylglucosamine pyrophosphorylase	6	-0.28	-0.38	-0.49	-1.52
96	3519617	133798.1		Incye Unique	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.16
97	1727313	1398377.1	g35137	Human gene for ornithine decarboxylase ODC	6	-0.08	-0.43	-0.24	-1.30
98	1811070	197766.3	g995897	Human aldehyde dehydrogenase 6 mRNA, complete cds.	6	-0.18	-0.17	0.70	-1.11

TABLE 1

99	2812176	198361.5	Incute Unique		0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.92
100	1222764	200121.20	Human putative RNA binding protein RNPL mRNA		-0.01	-0.15	0.00	-1.18
101	2754324	205489.1	Incute Unique		0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.12
102	3860873	214505.1	Incute Unique		0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.18
103	2054489	215619.39	Human farnesyl pyrophosphate synthetase mRNA, complete cds.		-0.44	-0.57	0.50	-1.21
104	2457759	218115.21	Homo sapiens putative splice factor transformer2-beta		-0.42	-0.64	-0.43	-1.11
105	562188	229101.1	Incute Unique		0.06	0.47	0.39	-2.71
106	451482	231399.1	Incute Unique		0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.58
107	1222764	244634.3	Human putative RNA binding protein RNPL mRNA		-0.01	-0.15	-0.25	-1.18
108	2134114	249273.1	Incute Unique		0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.29
109	1645766	251651.4	Homo sapiens inhibitor of apoptosis homolog mRNA		-0.39	-0.26	-0.19	-1.08
110	1516301	253570.32	Human hepatocyte nuclear factor-3/fork head homolog 11A		-0.18	-0.09	-0.03	-1.11
111	345028	256564.1	Incute Unique		0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.95
112	310934	286547.1	Incute Unique		0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.26
113	2554470	331100.2	H.sapiens mRNA for DNA ligase IV.		0.00	-0.25	-0.34	-1.44
114	2201507	332240.1	Incute Unique		0.00	-0.08	0.09	-1.20
115	2379808	399300.18	Homo sapiens alpha-catenin-like protein (CTNNA1) mRNA,		-0.47	-0.56	-0.31	-1.27
116	2842978	399300.18	Homo sapiens alpha-catenin-like protein mRNA, complete cds.		-0.13	-0.27	-0.19	-1.19
117	2458372	403703.1	Incute Unique		-0.25	-0.66	-0.72	-1.42
118	4500358	405560.1	Incute Unique		-0.42	-0.05	-0.24	-1.13
119	3721969	413486.1	Human somatic cytochrome c (HCS) gene, complete cds.		-0.25	-0.26	-0.51	-1.09
120	2057823	426109.1	Human ubiquitin carrier protein (E2-EPI) mRNA		-0.29	-0.22	-0.25	-1.58
121	1806435	470468.26	H.sapiens mRNA for uridine phosphorylase.		-0.46	-0.14	-0.73	-1.33
122	1930235	474629.4	Human odc1 mRNA for ornithine decarboxylase.		0.02	-0.54	-0.32	-1.56
123	1526953	903446.9	Incute Unique		-0.32	-0.12	0.13	-1.09
124	219839	086533.6	lymphoma 3-encoded protein (bcl-3) [Homo sapiens]		-1.13	0.16	-0.13	-0.40
125	3316684	1092427.6	Homo sapiens (clone H 4.4) latent transforming growth factor		-1.19	-0.37	0.07	-0.36
126	1890576	1094829.54	Human mRNA for DNA binding protein TAXREB67.		-1.52	-0.13	-0.16	-0.17
127	3679667	1138158.1	Homo sapiens vascular endothelial growth factor mRNA (VEGF)		-1.08	-0.33	-0.51	-0.21
128	2055867	1326983.14	Incute Unique		-1.73	0.08	-0.20	-0.40
129	2823476	140315.4	Homo sapiens stanniocalcin-related protein mRNA, complete		-1.40	-0.38	-0.44	-0.46
130	1405391	199776.6	Human interferon-gamma receptor mRNA, complete cds.		-1.31	-0.21	-0.33	-0.03
131	5044351	226473.25	Homo sapiens PIST (PIST) mRNA, complete cds.		-1.69	-0.54	-0.79	-0.62
132	2785701	241888.54	Human interleukin 8 (IL8) gene, complete cds.		-1.13	-0.29	0.36	-0.57
133	1685173	246064.2	Human ovarian cancer downregulated myosin heavy chain		-1.31	-0.51	-0.63	-0.80
134	1569557	247584.5	Homo sapiens Jagged1 (JAG1) mRNA, complete cds.		-1.09	-0.33	-0.02	0.11
135	1931117	337792.2	Human ATL-derived PMA-responsive (APR) peptide mRNA.		-1.22	-0.28	-0.25	-0.42
136	2372178	411135.1	fra-2 gene product (AA 1-326) [Homo sapiens]		-1.11	-0.40	-0.27	-0.23
137	2729629	441249.1	Incute Unique		-1.11	-0.41	-0.41	-0.10
138	552594	443244.2	Homo sapiens Kruppel-like factor 5 (KLF5) mRNA		-1.91	-0.45	-0.57	-0.70
139	2503714	443244.2	Homo sapiens Kruppel-like factor 5 (KLF5) mRNA		-1.92	-0.55	-0.77	-0.89
140	5044351	462057.1	Homo sapiens PIST (PIST) mRNA, complete cds.		-1.69	-0.54	-0.79	-0.62

TABLE 1

139	1989435	474673.1	g687592	Human p190-B (p190-B) mRNA, complete cds.	7	-1.21	-0.31	-0.75	-0.61
140	3245168	475283.17	g2645430	Homo sapiens CHD2 mRNA, complete cds.	7	-1.14	-0.05	-0.46	-0.22
141	4760384	900264.1	g7688678	Homo sapiens pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) mRNA	7	-1.39	-0.33	-0.71	-0.53
142	1449337	996862.4	g1150425	H.sapiens mRNA for TGIF protein.	7	-1.10	-0.42	-0.62	-0.36
143	2884613	1094412.1	g1143491	H.sapiens mRNA for BIP protein.	8	0.46	-0.03	-1.13	-0.18
144	1453450	1251672.1	g556844	H.sapiens mRNA for tenascin-C, 7560bp.	8	0.32	-0.32	-1.52	-0.17